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MATERIALS ON C.A., CONTADORA MEETING IN PANAMA

Honduras Presents Proposal

PA100044 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has presented a proposal at the Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers meeting in Panama to improve the means of securing peace in the area through an international and regional solution.

The proposal is based on the agenda that was unanimously approved by the nine foreign ministers at the end of May 1983; on the document presented by the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras at the 1 July 1983 meeting; and on the Cancun Declaration signed by the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama in July. The proposal is as follows:

Honduran Proposal

The Honduran Government, aware of the need to find a definitive international solution to the current problems in Central America, and based on its repeated desire to cooperate to this end with the other countries of the area and with the Contadora Group, wishes to make certain observations and to offer a proposal in this regard.

Despite the flux in the current Central American situation, it is undeniable that detente can be seen in the area. This is probably a result of the Contadora Group's efforts and of other external efforts to prevent violence in the isthmus. However, we must not let this encouraging fact cause us to forget that the development of conditions that would secure peace in the region depends primarily on the attitude of the Central American countries and on their genuine willingness to engage in dialogue, as the Contadora Group presidents clearly stated in the Cancun Declaration. It is the Central American countries themselves that must seek agreements that will ensure coexistence, and that should exert the greatest efforts in this regard.

This was expressed in the 1 August letter sent by the president of Colombia to the president of Honduras, following his visit to Tegucigalpa. The letter states: Thank you for acknowledging the validity of the Contadora Group's belief that it is undeniably the Central Americans who are responsible for seeking peace. The letter adds: They must be the architects of their own future.

With this in mind, and once again demonstrating the spirit of cooperation that has moved Honduras to work in practical ways to promote the subjects contained in the agenda approved at the May foreign ministers meeting, and in consideration of the basic document presented by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras at the July meeting, the Honduran Government now presents a complementary proposal that incorporates the basic point of the Cancun Declaration.

Honduras proposes that three working groups be created at the current meeting, composed of representatives of each of the participating countries. The function of these groups would be to accelerate the analysis and discussion of the subjects on the agenda, as well as to oversee the implementation of determined solutions. The working groups would present the results of their efforts simultaneously at a future meeting of the nine foreign ministers, which could take place in October or November of this year. Each working group would be in charge of one of the following areas:

1. The Political Area

This would include, in addition to the theoretical conceptual framework -- the following aspects:

A. The initiation or continuation of domestic efforts toward reconciliation, to permit dialogue between government and opposition groups in countries with domestic conflicts.

B. The promotion of july guaranteed election processes that should culminate in free elections in the first few months of 1984 in those countries in the area that have announced their decision to return to constitutional systems, thus creating, developing, and strengthening democratic and pluralistic institutions.

C. Ensured respect for and promotion of political and civil rights, including those of ethnic minorities. Among fundamental rights are the right to life, the right to personal integrity, freedom of expression, faith, political association, and labor union organization, and the effective validity of the writ of habeas corpus.

This working group could seek advice, whenever necessary, from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

2. The Area of Security

This area would include everything having to do with:

A. Weaponry.

B. The withdrawal of foreign advisers.

C. The illegal arms traffic, either from within the region or from other areas.

D. Armed or political destabilization efforts, constituting interference by one government in the domestic affairs of other states.

E. Any other aspect that could be considered germane to this area.

This working group would be composed of members of the Armed Forces and security organizations from the five Central American and the four Contadora Group countries, and could request technical assistance from the Inter-American Defense Board.

3. The Area of Economic and Social Affairs

This area would include all topics that, in accordance with the agenda approved at the foreign ministers meeting in May, relate to economic and social matters. These can be divided into two groups:

A. Area exchange and cooperation.

B. Refugees and related affairs.

The members of this working group could be officials from the economy ministries or other appropriate institutions in the nine countries, and would receive technical assistance from the permanent Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA, and from ECLA.

(?Special) Aspects

Certain subjects on the agenda, because of their characteristics, require some kind of international vigilance and supervision. The appropriate means, once the concept and scope of each topic is established, should be determined at a meeting of the five Central American foreign ministers and those of the Contadora Group. This should include assessment and approval of the work carried out by the working groups in their respective areas.

Thus, these control mechanisms would be included in a draft agreement or general treaty for the region that implies the acceptance of simultaneous commitments, duly guaranteed and internationally verifiable, as the most effective way to achieve stable and lasting peace in Central America.

Costa Rica Presents Proposal

PA092220 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 9 Sep 83 pp 1, A-10

[Proposal introduced by the Costa Rican Government at the Contadora Group meeting in Panama on 7 September -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since it took office on 8 May 1982, the Costa Rican Government has been determined to promote PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA. THE DECLARATION OF HEADS OF STATE signed on that date in San Jose is proof of this. THE MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS on 4 October 1982 that was promoted by Costa Rica and held in San Jose is further proof of this attitude. The participants in that conference drafted a broad and realistic. PEACE PLAN, and the search for peace was closely linked to the promotion of democracy. Therefore, Costa Rica is pleased to participate in the foreign ministers meetings convoked by the good will group called the CONTADORA Group, since they coincide with an essential part of its foreign policy.

In view of the current meeting, Costa Rica believes that it is necessary and urgent that the peace process within the CONTADORA framework be accelerated and that it be clearly identified with the objectives sought by representative democracy. In this way, it would include the legitimate aspirations of the area's peoples, who demand, with justified impatience, prompt solutions to their distressing problems. In the same way, the rights of those peoples to freely decide their own political destiny without domestic limitations or foreign interference would be genuinely implemented, without giving way to antidemocratic interpretations.

In the last meeting of the ministers from the nine participating countries, the opportunity was provided to move beyond declarations on general principles to guide the dialogue for peace. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala presented a document called "BASES FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA," which Nicaragua decided not to support. With this document we can and must begin a phase of concrete actions to implement those general principles that have received the support of a broad consensus. These actions must lead to serious legal agreements that will regulate and control the behavior of the Central American states and that can induce them to combat all forms of repression that might be the basis for the current conflicts in the region.

It seems unwise to continue to spend more time discussing what should be done. Rather, it is necessary that we take advantage of the fact that we have foundations that, although preliminary, already point to the possibility that formal agreements may be concluded to implement the good initiatives that have been included in several praiseworthy declarations on the Central American situation.

It is for these reasons that Costa Rica wishes to promote discussion and adoption of the text that Costa Rica and the previously mentioned countries of the area have presented.

Naturally, this does not imply disregard for the other documents that have been offered for consideration by this group of nine foreign ministers. It means simply that despite their evident importance, the other documents offer fewer opportunities for reaching agreement on the adoption of specific measures that will help to secure lasting peace.

Costa Rica is also quite interested in stressing the significance of paragraphs 10, 11, and E of the same document, "BASES FOR PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA," which has already been mentioned. They refer to the need to strengthen and create democratic institutions, as the honest expression of the people's will, through free elections. There must also be effective guarantees that can promote and respect human, political, civilian, economic, social, and cultural rights. Those three paragraphs embody the high ethical content of and the reason for the struggle in which the area's peoples are engaged, in their search for freedon and common welfare. Because of such objectives, Costa Rica believes that its presence at these talks is significant. Costa Rica is attending this meeting to promote the values and institutions of representative democracy, which is closely linked to peaceful means of resolving social conflicts. Costa Rica is not here to agree on life-styles and governmental systems that are incompatible with democracy, because such an attitude would only increase the menace and tensions that are currently affecting the Central American people. In an effort to avoid this risk and to take other steps that are consistent with this position, the Government of Costa Rica proposes the adoption of the following additional measure, not now contained among the devices specified in the "Bases for Peace" document:

That the nine foreign ministers of the countries represented here appointed a Political Committee for the Promotion of Democracy. This committee would act on the following mandate:

a. To receive periodic reports from the Central American governments on the ways in which they implement agreements related to paragraphs 10, 11, and E of the above-mentioned document;

b. To provide the necessary cooperation in meeting these objectives to those nations that may request it; and

c. To promote dissemination of the fundamental values, institutions, and characteristics of representative democracy.

In conclusion, Costa Rica proposes that the topics related to the promotion of peace through the implementation of democratic ideas be studied as a matter of the highest priority. Costa Rica believes that the efforts on behalf of lasting peace would be jeopardized by the postponement of consideration of political issues to engage in the study of military matters that, by their very nature, would demand a much greater effort.

D'Escoto, Ministers Score Attack

PA091502 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Panama City -- The nine foreign ministers who are attending the eighth meeting of the Contadora Group and the fourth joint meeting of the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers have condemned the attack on Nicaragua by two planes from Costa Rica. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez and Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena rejected this type of action. Chavez Mena said the attack demonstrates the seriousness of the Central American situation and the need for peace agreements. Sources close to the meeting said there is a general condemnation of yesterday's attacks on two sites in Managua.

President Reagan is responsible for the counterrevolutionary air attack on Nicaragua, Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said in an exclusive interview with Radio Sandino. He added that the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers have unanimously condemned the criminal action of the two airplanes that came from Costa Rican territory, specifically from Tobias Bolanos Airport in the Pavas area of San Jose. Here is Foreign Minister D'Escoto on the telephone from Panama City:

[Begin recording] As soon as we received the information, we made it known officially to the group of ministers. We have denounced it as a criminal, cowardly, and fully condemnable act, the responsibility for which falls inevitably on President Reagan and his administration since, after all, they are planning, organizing, financing, training, supplying, and directing the actions of the Somozist criminals against our people and our right to self-determination. President Reagan feels no shame in describing them as champions of freedom.

In addition to expressing concern and surprise, some of the foreign ministers told me spontaneously that such actions are contrary to the spirit of Contadora, tend to worsen the situation, and are highly condemnable. Some of the foreign ministers told me that these actions force the acceleration of the process of regional detente to which Contadora is committed. The position I have taken and have expressed to the media here and the Contadora Group is one of condemnation of the Reagan administration for this action. This was a criminal act contrary to all principles of international law, which should regulate harmonious relations among states, and to the UN Charter. Despite all this, President Reagan insists on continuing to promote such actions against our people. [end recording]

Zambrano Says Treaty Possible

PA091551 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0052 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Panama City, 8 Sep (DPA) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano has told DPA that it is most probable that a "peace treaty for Central America" will come out of the meeting being held in Panama City. The meeting of Contadora Group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama) foreign ministers resumed this morning with the hope that "we will reach goals," Zambrano reported. The Venezuelan foreign minister, who has participated in eight similar meetngs since January, added that "the peace treaty we will reach at this meeting will be along the lines of the Cancun Declaration signed by the presidents of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico in mid-July, on the proposal made by the Costa Rican, Honduran, Salvadoran, and Guatemalan foreign ministers in July, and on the eight-point [as received] proposal by the Nicaraguan Government." Zambrano said that "we are working arduously and with dedication to pacify Central America, and we hope that this eighth meeting will have concrete results."

For his part, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said that "we must urgently accelerate the peace process within the framework of the Contadora Group, keeping it in line with the goals of representative democracy." Volio added: "It is time for us to approve specific actions."

Paz Barnica on Meeting Activities

PA091940 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Telephone interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, in Panama for the Contadora Group meeting, by an unidentified reporter -- live]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, what has thus far been the most important topic discussed at the Contadora Group meeting?

[Paz Barnica] I believe that this meeting is of a very intense nature. There have been moments of tension. This is a very demanding job, and the meetings last many hours. This is one of the most important phases of the Contadora negotiating process, and we support it and believe that it must be strengthened.

I believe that we can come out ahead; that we can make substantial progress on the road to peace. However, in processes such as this, there are also negative aspects or occurrences due to the behavior of certain participants. The meetings are being held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect, but sometimes there are exceptions when, for example, a government makes rash and [word indistinct] charges against another government.

Yesterday, some Panama City newspapers, the newspaper YA, for example, printed a statement by Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto that if the problems between Honduras and Nicaragua are not solved, Nicaragua will be forced to declare war on Honduras. Additonally, in an international dispatch from Managua by ANN [Agencia Nueva Nicaragua], Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega said that the Sandinists are willing to extend a revolution or war in Central America from El Quiche in Guatemala all the way to Panama.

Naturally, as the Honduran foreign minister has done, and due to my own convictions, I am compelled to reject the type of threat Foreign Minister D'Escoto made through the newspapers. One of the basic principles of international relations, which is included in the UN and OAS Charters, is that one should not resort to the use of threats or force, and yet Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that Nicaragua might find it necessary to declare war on Honduras.

At some points Foreign Minister D'Escoto lost control of himself, and he even threatened to leave the meeting.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, we have heard that now that the Central American foreign ministers are meeting in Panama they have discussed not only pacification efforts within the Contadora Group but also the joint or regional position to be adopted by Central America in Brussels. Have the Central American foreign ministers discussed this subject?

[Paz Barnica] Yes. As you know, from 13 through 15 September an inter-agency meeting coordinated by the IDB will be held in Brussels, to discuss the development of the Central American isthmus as a whole. This is of vital importance for the Central American peoples, because social and economic development are important factors if one wants to forge an atmosphere of peace with a framework of free institutions.

As a matter of fact, one of the topics on the agenda of the Contadora Group's efforts to seek peace has to do with economic and social matters, and they are also being discussed. Yesterday, Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda placed special emphasis on this subject and stressed the benefits that could be obtained from the Brussels meeting. This will be mentioned in a document we are drafting, that is, the support that we must give to the Brussels meeting.

Additionally, I explained that Honduran constitutional President Roberto Suazo Cordova had sent a message to the presidents of the Contadora Group countries urging them to support the Brussels meeting and inviting them to participate in this meeting of the international financial community. The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group countries expressed thanks for the invitation, which had already been received by their governments, and said that their representatives would attend the meeting. Venezuela said the president of its Central Bank would attend; Colombia and Mexico will do likewise; and Panama will also send a delegate.

Paz Barnica News Conference

PA1019113 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 10 Sep 83

[News conference held by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica at the end of the meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers in Panama City on 9 September; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] The fourth meeting of the Central American and Contadora Group foreign ministers has been quite positive. I expect we will end the discussions in the early morning hours to issue a basic document permitting multilateral negotiations enabling us to reach regional and comprehensive agreements.

[Reporter] Can you tell us what that document will contain?

[Paz Barnica] You will hear about it. We hope that the proposed commissions will be established. The Central American view is prevailing, especially as presented in the basic document submitted by Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. It is a document of five [as heard] countries and sponsored by the Contadora Group foreign ministers, who have played a very important role. The foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela have helped in the achievement of the objectives we are seeking. There are, of course, some details that are being overcome. There has been a stubborn intransigence on the part of the Nicaraguan foreign minister, who seems to tremble whenever he hears talk of democracy and who opposes an end to the arms race. This demonstrates the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government.

[Reporter] Nicaragua has said that the planes that bombed the port of Corinto today came from Honduras. What is your reply?

[Paz Barnica] I contacted the Honduran president and military authorities, and they completely deny this. No plane left Honduras to bomb any site in Nicaragua. We respect the principle of nonintervention in their affairs.

[Reporter] Would the agreement imply the departure of U.S. troops from your territory?

[Paz Barnica] There are about 17,000 foreign advisers from Cuba, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and the GDR in Nicaragua. There are about 150 U.S. advisers in Honduras. If a regional and comprehensive agreement were reached after negotiations in the near future, this would logically involve arms reduction, a reestablishment of the military balance upset by Nicaragua, and a commitment that foreign military bases will not be established in Central America, because at the present time there are no foreign military bases in Central America, with the exception of the Canal Zone, which was courageously recovered by General Torrijos.

[Reporter] The U.S. defense secretary said that he intended to visit the military base in Honduras.

[Paz Barnica] No, what he visited was a Honduran military and security training center or school. It is managed, directed, and administered by Honduras, with the technical assistance of the United States.

[Reporter] Could the CREM [Regional Military Training Center] be dismantled?

[Paz Barnica] If a regional and comprehensive agreement were reached and if Nicaragua did the same with the guerrilla training bases in its territory -- a list of which we possess -- that could happen, but within a regional and comprehensive context.

Democracy is a fundamental aspect that has been presented by the four Central American foreign ministers, especially by Foreign Minister Volio. We believe that in order for peace and social and economic development to exist, there must be a pluralistic, democratic, representative, and participatory structure, and there should be free elections soon in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua so that they can fulfill that commitment.

[Reporter] Was an agreement reached among the nine foreign ministers?

[Paz Barnica] We are working among ourselves. We are reaching a consensus and unanimity on all interrelated topics. These steps are linked and must be solved regionally and comprehensively.

[Question and answer indistinct]

[Reporter] Does the document include Nicaragua's view that foreign intervention must be considered the major element of the Central American crisis?

[Paz Barnica] We believe that foreign extraregional and extracontinental intervention -- because it exists through Nicaragua -- should not prevail in Central America and that Central Americans should solve their own problems without foreign interference.

[Reporter] Has this been incorporated in the final document?

[Paz Barnica] You will see the document when it is published or released. It is a confidential document that will be discussed internally in each country.

Further on Paz Barnica Remarks

PA100312 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0242 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Panama City, 9 Sep (DPA) -- At an impromptu news conference this evening, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica, visibly upset, said: "We have not yet reached a final agreement on Central America because of the intransigence of Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto." Paz Barnica pointed out that "D'Escoto is the obstacle in the meeting." He also said: "We are working on a treaty or agreement for peace in Central America, and we have made progress. The document contains 21 points with which nearly everyone concurs." He said that "the final document, which could be the solution to the Central American crisis, will be released tomorrow."

D'Escoto refused any comment on the matter, declaring that Nicaragua had presented its eight-point peace plan at the meeting and saying: "That is my country's position."

D'Escoto on Meeting Results

PA101455 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Telephone interview by unidentified reporter with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman from Panama City; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [D'Escoto] The meeting ended near dawn. We have issued a news bulletin. This would probably be the most appropriate way of reporting exactly what happened at the meeting. The news bulletin states:

The foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, who comprise the so-called Contadora Group, met in Panama on 7, 8, and 9 September with the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. At this fourth joint meeting, the foreign ministers intended to list the most important points presented at previous meetings in a single document that would have as its point of reference the Cancun Declaration on Peace in Central America, the most important proposals made at previous meetings, the basic document on peace in Central America prepared by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, the proposal presented by Nicaragua, and proposals made during this meeting.

A draft prepared by the Contadora Group foreign ministers served as a guideline for this objective. As a result of this new round of talks, which were characterized by a constructive dialogue and a disposition toward negotiations, the participants prepared a document of objectives that includes various points of view, identifies points of coincidence, and approves fundamental commitments aimed at securing peace, democracy, security, stability, and cooperation for economic and social development in the Central American region.

The document of objectives opens with a diagnosis of the regional crisis and, based on this, includes the goals of the governments of the region for specific measures to promote detente and put an end to situations of conflict in the area, considering mechanisms and measures to achieve this objective.

This document is therefore a basis for an understanding on the negotiations that must be initiated as soon as possible to prepare the work and mechanisms necessary to formalize acquired commitments and to assure adequate control systems for [words indistinct].

The bulletin concludes by stating that the foreign ministers noted the atmosphere of cordiality that prevailed during the meeting, noted with satisfaction the positive advances made, and stated their appreciation for the hospitality demonstrated once again by the people and government of Panama.

This is the communique that will be made public this morning. It is a summary of what was done at the meeting that has just concluded. To summarize: The participants specified various points. This is the first time that a document prepared by all the parties involved specified the points -- the subjects, rather -- that should be the object of agreements or treaties to guarantee the security of all the states of the region and to promote peace.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, how do you view the results of this meeting, considering the difficult situation being faced by the Sandinist revolution?

[D'Escoto] In truth, as I have always said, the progress being made by Contadora is slow. Events are moving more quickly. In Nicaragua we are enduring the consequences of the aggressive policy of imperialism of the Reagan administration. We would like to advance further here. However, all this is related to the will of the Reagan administration, to the political will of that government, which maintains its aggressive policy, its disregard and lack of will toward a peaceful path of solution, dialogue, and negotiations.

However, I believe that the important aspect is that the Central American countries, some free and others not so free -- since they endure U.S. political and military intervention -- have shown that they have the desire to find, among themselves, a solution.

As I said, these countries are doing this with varying degrees of freedom. This is what makes the situation move slowly -- too slowly, I would say.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, what has the reaction of the other foreign ministers been regarding the air attacks on Corinto and the San Juan River area?

[D'Escoto] As I said yesterday, the Contadora foreign ministers expressed their surprise and concern in the face of the first attacks and bombings. They told me that. They all said this when I spoke with them. They noted that these attacks are condemnable from every point of view, and that they completely violate the Contadora spirit and goals, which aim to create a suitable climate.

However, I do not know of any communique in this regard yet. Some Central American foreign ministers also said they repudiate these attacks. However, the truth is... [does not complete sentence] Others hurriedly said that any action of this nature was done without their knowledge, that they had nothing to do with it, and that they regret the events.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, have you held talks with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Volio, since his government does not accept charges that the counterrevolutionary planes that indiscriminately attacked our country came from Costa Rica?

[D'Escoto] I have held talks with all the foreign ministers, including Foreign Minister Volio, but this is not a suitable moment to comment on this. I have no direct knowledge of the reaction of the Costa Rican Government. I would rather not discuss this at the moment.

Ortega, Sepulveda Remarks Cited

PA101832 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 10 Sep 83

[News conference held by Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega and Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda in Panama City at the end of the Contadora Group meeting in the early morning of 10 September; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] In our opinion, the main achievement of the meeting was the fact that, for the first time, the five Central American ministers agreed on very specific measures to achieve detente as an essential step to obtaining a lasting and stable peace in the region.

[Reporter] How many hours did the foreign ministers work today [9 September]?

[Ortega] We worked 15 hours nonstop.

[Reporter] What were the major difficulties that arose?

[Ortega] The major difficulty was that there were several documents. There was a proposal from four foreign ministers, a proposal from the Nicaraguan foreign minister, and proposals that were presented in the course of the meeting. As a result, the Contadora Group presented a document that was used as a basic document for the meeting. The ministers meeting with us had to begin dealing with special and specific aspects, since that was the purpose of the meeting.

[Reporter] What will the next steps be?

[Ortega] We have approved in principle a document which each minister of the region will study, because they must clearly understand that once this document is implemented, mechanisms of control and specific agreements must be established so that each of the points in the document is developed.

[Reporter -- in English] What is the next specific step that the Contadora countries will take to bring peace to Central America?

[Ortega] The first thing we will do to achieve peace in Central America is bring about detente. Detente is the first step to achieving peace. Then we will propose specific measures such as immediate and progressive disarmament. We must also make an inventory of armaments and work to reduce the number of foreign military advisers in the area. In addition, in each of our countries there must be a permanent dialogue between the government and the opposition so that essential electoral processes can be established that will lead to political peace. All these points will achieve that detente to which I have referred.

[Reporter -- in English] What specific steps should the United States take right now to assist this process, based on this meeting?

[Ortega] The countries of the region and the Contadora countries know that the problem is theirs, that they have to find the solutions, that they must reach concrete and specific agreements based on the document we have drafted. In our view, the United States and any other country interested in regional peace must also cooperate and must undertake specific actions so that detente can be achieved. In the case of foreign military advisers, the Central American countries know that this includes any foreign military advisers, whatever their nationality.

[Reporter] When will the basic document that you have drafted, the conclusions that have been reached here, be presented to the government? When is the next meeting of the Contadora Group with the Central American foreign ministers?

[Ortega] We believe that these documents will be in the hands of various governments next week. We hope that in 2 weeks a meeting of the Contadora technical team can be held to analyze the mechanisms of control and follow up on each of these agreements. Then, the Contadora Group will meet again. However, we must state that these are very specific steps that require cooperation by each and every country of the area; if they do not cooperate, the Contadora Group will have to take the measures to follow up on the agreements in the specific case of agreements that have not been concluded by each of these countries.

[Reporter] Is there a tentative date for the next Contadora meeting?

[Ortega] Nothing has been decided yet.

[Reporter] How does the Contadora Group interpret the recent attacks on Nicaraguan territory by planes allegedly originating from Costa Rica and Honduras?

[Ortega] The Mexican foreign secretary is here with us.

[Reporter] Yes -- Mr Secretary, how does the Contadora Group interpret the recent attacks suffered by Nicaragua?

[Sepulveda] As you know, Contadora has repeatedly stressed the need to abstain from the use of force. It is condemnable from all viewpoints that the territorial integrity of a country is violated in this way.

[Ortega] The Colombian deputy foreign minister is also with us. The Venezuelan foreign minister is not here because he had to leave due to an important commitment. The important thing for us is that you understand that the work is not easy but that the countries of the region understand that peace must be achieved soon in the region. Thank you very much.

[Reporter] After the document, what about the verbal war that might arise among interested countries?

[?Sepulveda] There is no reason for such a war.

[Reporter] Specifically regarding Nicaragua and Honduras: What attitude have they adopted regarding the basic document?

[Ortega] I said initially that the document was drafted with the participation of the five countries of the area. Both Nicaragua and Honduras agreed that the points agreed upon represent things that each of them must give up so that peace will be achieved. As long as there is an attitude of conflict, as long as tensions are maintained, there are no means, no paths, to achieve peace. Therefore, the two countries have to cooperate. We feel that with the drafting of the document, they are cooperating to achieve this.

[Reporter] Contadora had presented a basic document based on all the documents submitted thus far. Were there modifications to that basic document during this period of negotiation?

[Ortega] There were modifications because ours was a basic document. It was not a definitive document; it was a working document, a synthesis.

Information Bulletin Issued

PA101615 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpts] At a news conference held at 0110 today to report on the results of the Contadora Group's meetings with the Central American foreign ministers, a tone of disenchantment prevailed. Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda made a very laconic statement. The silence of Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Julio Londono, who replaced Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda at the end of the meeting, was also characteristic. The absence of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano was inexplicable. Throughout the meetings, Zambrano refused to make any statements for the press.

Meanwhile, during the meetings, Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega received a warm message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The information bulletin distributed at the end of the meeting states the following: In Panama on 7, 8, and 9 September, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, who comprise the so-called Contadora Group, met with the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua [Honduras not mentioned]. At this fourth joint meeting, the foreign ministers sought to consolidate a single text, using as a reference point, or framework, the Cancun Declaration on peace in Central America; the principal proposals made at previous meetings; the document entitled Bases for Peace in Central America, which was drafted by Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras; a proposal presented by Nicaragua; and the various initiatives formulated during the meeting. To this end, they used as a guideline a project drafted by the Contadora Group foreign ministers. As a result of this new round of talks, which was characterized by constructive dialogue and by the parties' desire to negotiate, a document of objectives was drafted, which reflects various views, identifies points of concurrence, and establishes fundamental commitments for the establishment of peace, democracy, security, stability, and cooperation for economic and social development in Central America.

The information bulletin adds that the document of objectives begins with a diagnosis of the regional crisis and, on the basis of this, reflects the purposes of the regional governments in favor of specific measures to promote detente and put an end to the situation of conflict in the area, while calling for mechanisms of action designed to achieve these aims. It therefore constitutes a basis of understanding for the negotiations that must be conducted as soon as possible in order to prepare the various agreements and adopt the necessary mechanisms to formalize the commitments and to guarantee the existence of suitable control and verification systems.

The foreign ministers stressed the cordial atmosphere that prevailed during the talks. They also reported with great satisfaction on the positive advances made, and they expressed their gratitude for the hospitality that the Panamanian Government and people have once again offered.

Document of Objectives Outlined

PA101721 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Report by Demetrio Olaciregui]

[Excerpts] A consolidated 21-point declaration [released at the end of the fourth joint meeting between the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers] which includes small but sensitive [sensibles] modifications as disclosed by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade, has become the document of objectives.

The document of objectives will be submitted next week to the governments of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala for approval by these governments. Once approved, it is anticipated that it will be signed.

In general terms, the document of objectives includes 21 points which, as stated above, underwent small but sensitive modifications. The 21 points follow:

1. To promote detente in the area while avoiding any action that jeopardizes the political trust necessary for an effective, peaceful dialogue.

2. To put an end to conflicts by making a political commitment to the achievement of regional peace and stability, and by avoiding any action that might hinder these objectives.

3. To resolve controversies by peaceful means on the basis of the mechanisms commonly agreed on.

4. To curb the arms race in all its forms and to initiate negotiations on the control and reduction of the current arms inventory and the number of armed troops.

5. To ban in their territories the presence of foreign forces, facilities, or military bases.

6. To reach agreements in order to reduce, with an eye to eliminating, the presence of foreign military or other advisers who might be used for military and security purposes.

7. To eliminate the arms traffic involving persons, groups, or organizations trying to destabilize the governments of Central America, and to establish control mechanisms for this purpose.

8. To prevent the use of their territories and to abstain from either lending or permitting either military or logistical support to those individuals, groups, or organizations trying to destablize Central American governments.

9. To abstain from either fomenting or endorsing terrorist or sabotage actions in the area countries.

10. To organize mixed security commissions and coordinate direct communications systems to prevent and, if needed, resolve incidents between bordering and nonbordering states.

11. To respect and guarantee the exercise of human, political, civilian, economic, social, religious, and cultural rights.

12. To adopt measures guaranteeing the improvement of popular consultation methods and the people's effective participation in the decision-making process as regards the political conduct of the states; also, to guarantee the free access of the various political currents to the electoral processes.

13. To promote national reconciliation actions in those cases where profound divisions have developed within society by establishing representative and pluralistic systems.

14. To foster suitable conditions for the voluntary repatriation of Central American refugees or, if such were the case, to offer the necessary facilities for their integration or relocation under the supervision of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees or other similar international organizations.

15. To endorse actions undertaken to obtain material aid for Central American refugees.

16. To set in motion economic and social development programs to achieve greater welfare and an equitable distribution of wealth.

17. To revitalize and normalize economic integration mechanisms to achieve sustained development based on solidarity and mutual benefit.

18. To make joint efforts to obtain foreign financial resources to ensure additional resources with which to finance the reactivation of intraregional trade, to overcome the serious balance of payment problems, to attract funds for working capital, to endorse programs for expanding and restructuring productive systems, and to foment medium- and long-term investment plans.

19. To make joint efforts to obtain better and better and broader access to international markets in order to expand the trade flow between Central American countries and the rest of the world, especially the industrialized countries, through a revision of the commercial practices, the elimination of tariff and nontariff barriers, and the guarantee of profitable and just prices for regional exports.

20. To make joint efforts toward obtaining technical cooperation mechanisms for the planning, programming, and execution of various plans for commercial investment and promotion.

21. To begin immediate negotiations to conclude the treaties and other international documents needed to formalize the commitments included in this document and to guarantee the establishment of suitable systems for control and verification.

These are the points included in the document of objectives, which is the basis of understanding for negotiations that are to be conducted as soon as possible in order to prepare the agreements and adopt the mechanisms needed to formalize commitments and guarantee suitable control and verification systems.

D'Escoto Remarks on Departure

PA1110058 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Interview with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at Omar Torrijos International Airport in Panama City on 10 September prior to his departure after attending the meeting of Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] Do you think this latest meeting of the Contadora Group and the Central American foreign ministers was positive?

[D'Escoto] Yes, I think the entire Contadora process has been positive, and that on this occasion we have again made progress. However, things are happening faster than the Contadora process, because that great absentee -- the United States -- is, in fact, quite present through its pressures and influence on some countries that are practically its representatives in this process. Since the Reagan administration remains firm and obstinate in its position to seek a military solution and impose its will or weaken the sovereign will of nations such as Nicaragua with its weapons, other countries, like Honduras and El Salvador, follow the U.S. line. The United States has great influence on the Central American nations. It has, however, lost that influence over Nicaragua, and cannot get used to the idea.

[Reporter] The U.S. under secretary of state for inter-American affairs recently visited this country, and he pointed out that he canceled his visit to Nicaragua because you had canceled his meetings with you and Mr Ortega.

[D'Escoto] He canceled his trip, which was scheduled for Friday. When he said he wanted to visit us on Friday, we agreed, and asked him to come. But he canceled his trip at the last minute, saying he did not know when he could come. Then he told us 1 day before Saturday that he was coming then. I do not know; perhaps some governments may be willing to set everything aside when U.S. representatives announce a visit. However, we have much to do in Nicaragua, and we demand the same respect. Besides, he said he did not have any specific issue to discuss; therefore, we believed it was with his Nicaraguan counterpart -- not being inferior to him by being a Nicaraguan -- with whom he should meet.

In fact, I have been asking for an interview with my counterpart in the United States for years, and they have not yet answered my requests. I believe they are just spoiled, and that it is time the North Americans stop being so arrogant. At least there are some countries that will not accept that.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Minister, some media have commented that the document approved at dawn today by the foreign ministers of Central America and the Contadora Group was not distributed to the press because of indications from you and the Salvadoran foreign minister. Is that true?

[D'Escoto] As far as I am concerned, such stories are false. I will tell you that the document is an agreement. As to the position of the Salvadoran foreign minister, I cannot say anything. In fact, I said at the meeting that I was willing to release the document to the press immediately. Therefore, the stories are false. But we did reach an agreement.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Foreign Minister.

5TH CONTADORA, C.A. MEETING SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER

PA110004 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] An experts meeting of the groups supporting the Contadora foreign ministers will take place in Panama within approximately 2 weeks.

Meanwhile, reliable sources have told Televisora Nacional that the fifth meeting of the nine foreign ministers of Contadora and Central America will be held in October.

SILES ON REGIONAL DEMOCRATIZATION, LEFTISTS

PA100255 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 83 p 18-a

[By correspondent Ted Cordova-Claude -- boldface as published]

[Text] La Paz -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has two communist ministers in his cabinet, has charged the far left with creating "artificial problems" for Bolivian democracy, which will mark its first year of rule on 10 October following nearly 2 decades of military experiments.

Siles also affirmed that the "Bolivian example" is promoting a more rapid return to democracy in other southern cone countries.

In an exclusive interview granted to this correspondent at his Palacio Quemado office, the Bolivian president spoke firmly and showed that he is in absolute control of the political situation. He is currently engaged in efforts to extricate Bolivia from the crisis brought on by the military administrations, which were generally corrupt and wasteful. Siles Zuazo believes that the first effects of his initiative will be felt in the first months of 1984.

"THERE ARE EXTREMIST SECTORS WHICH, HAVING PLACED THEMSLVES ON THE FAR LEFT AND HAVING NO CHANCE OF GAINING POWER THROUGH ELECTIONS, INTEND TO FORMENT MASS MOVEMENTS AS A MEANS OF SHAKING UP THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH THEY ARBITRARILY DEFINE AS PETIT BOURGEOIS. IT IS THEY WHOSE ARTIFICIALLY CREATED PROBLEMS ARE IGNORED AND REJECTED BY THE VERY MASSES THEY CLAIM TO REPRESENT; IN FACT, THEY REPRESENT ONLY SMALL ISOLATED GROUPS," Siles Zuazo said.

He pointed out that one of the problems of the extreme left in Bolivia is "its belief that it can establish a Soviet-type system in Bolivia. They neither take the international context into account nor realize the fact that such a demagogic position would only result in isolation -- under the far-fetched hypothetical supposition that they could gain power -- and, consequently, would have a strongly negative impact on the masses, who are undergoing a difficult economic situation whose causes are both international and ecological. The Potosi drought and the floods in Oriente should certainly be mentioned among the latter."

Siles Zuazo, who is now, as in his previous term as president during the late 50's, facing threats from both the extreme right and left, admitted that public opinion "does not respond very favorably to the president of the republic," but added, "the people know that the regimes permit short-term, concerted, critical solutions to the problems.... We are undergoing a period of change which we will meet with determination, regardless of the possibility that we may lose some of the popularity or support we gained through these years of struggle."

During the recorded interview, the Bolivian president noted that the democratization process is taking place under circumstances which many believed would prevent it from going forward, and stressed that "we have planned a peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy, even at the risk of an internal conflict that could lead to civil war."

Siles Zuazo considers that to be one of the greatest contributions made by his party, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, in the search for a peaceful climate that will promote economic and social development.

IN ADDITION, HE POINTED OUT THAT, ALL THINGS CONSIDERED (WE ARE A SMALL COUNTRY), THE BOLIVIAN DEMOCRATIC PROCESS "HAS GONE BEYOND OUR BORDERS TO BOLSTER THE ANDEAN DEMOCRACIES AND HAS EXTENDED TO THE SOUTH. WE BELIEVE WE HAVE MADE SOME SORT OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS WHICH HAVE ALREADY SECURED A DATE [for elections], SUCH AS THOSE IN ARGENTINA. DEVELOPMENTS IN ARGENTINA WILL UNDOUBTEDLY AFFECT URUGUAY BECUASE OF THEIR PROXIMITY AND FOR HISTORICAL REASONS. IN ANY EVENT, THIS WILL ISOLATE AND CREATE DIFFICULTIES FOR DICTATORIAL REGIMES SUCH AS THAT OF PINOCHET."

In fact, Bolivia has now become a major site for meetings of politicians from all over the world in which democracy is viewed as the essential solution for the Latin American countries. The government of Siles Zuazo seems to be pleased with this succession of seminars devoted to politics, human rights, and the economic crisis. "There is already talk of making 'Bolivian-style' changes," Siles Zuazo noted with satisfaction, adding that no one now refers to the nefarious tradition of coups d'etat in Bolivia.

"We have proved that a peaceful, bloodless return to democracy is possible, at a time when the dictatorships are worried about how the change will take place once their repressive means are spent," Siles Zuazo said.

He emphasized the nature of democracy. We depend neither on the economic democracy of the north, nor on any influence from the socialist world. We depend neither on Washington nor Moscow; we depend on the Bolivian people's will to rule themselves democratically. Ours is a democracy that has won the trust of the world, as is indicated by the credit and aid we are receiving from many countries."

Then there is no danger of a coup?

"The army is aware that there is now no room for new military adventures," Siles Zuazo emphasized.

PAZ ZAMORA CONFIRMS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS FOR MARCH

PY101422 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has decided to call municipal elections in March 1984, according to a document released by the nationwide organization of neighborhood committee leaders. In this document, which was released to this radio station, the neighborhood leaders say that during a meeting they held with Paz Zamora, who is also president of the Senate, he agreed to call municipal elections in March 1984, to approve the law on neighborhood committees, to approve the law dealing with municipal organizations, and to grat economic, technical, and administrative autonomy to La Paz El Alto municipality.

The communique also reports that the other requests of the neighborhood committees will be given priority consideration by the legislative branch.

However, the document points out that all neighborhood committees throughout the country are to remain in a state of emergency. Nevertheless, the road blockades that were to go into effect on Monday have been suspended, although these committees continue to reject the fare hikes and demand a review of the current fares of urban and rural transportation, taxi cabs, and of the Lloyd Bolivian Airlines.

The document is signed by (Fabio Unzueta), (Manuel Chavez), (Pedro Flores), and other leaders.

INCIDENTS MARK GOVERNMENT'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Jarpa 8 Sep Press Conference

PY091736 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[From "Government House News" by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has said that yesterday's incidents were less serious than those that took place during earlier days of protest. He said this during a press conference at La Moneda Palace at 2300 yesterday. The interior minister said that Chileans can rest assured since the government has implemented and will continue to implement every necessary security measure. When journalists asked him about the situation in the provinces, he said that other than a few marches in Concepcion and a few other cities, no incidents took place. When the minister, who was accompanied by Minister Secretary General of Government Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, was asked about the status of the various metropolitan counties at that time, 2315, he said: [Begin recording] Well, the forces of public order have fulfilled their duty. They have been keeping the streets open, preserving public order and answering whatever calls they received to protect the people. [end recording]

Jarpa added that today he will provide an overall report once he receives all the pertinent data. He added that he will meet with the journalists accredited to Government House at 1000 today. Asked about Gabriel Valdes' claim that it is impossible to hold a dialogue when the interlocutors are being harassed, the interior minister answered: [Begin recording] I do not believe that the government had any intentions of beating up or harassing anyone. What happened is that the organizers forgot that in order to stage public rallies and block traffic as happened today, they must ask for a permit, the same kind of permit that past governments required. We have passed no new regulations in this regard. Mr Valdes knows well enough that if he requests the appropriate permit to hold political rallies he can always get one. [end recording]

Asked whether this would hamper a dialogue, the minister answered that he saw no reason for this to happen. He was also asked about the progovernment demonstration which is being staged. [Begin recording] So far I have no information on this. It is quite possible that there will be gatherings of persons who want to voice their opinions at various points of the city. If they do so without violence and without attacking persons and destroying private property, we have no objections. [end recording]

During his press conference the minister downplayed the extent of pan beatings. He said that it was not as widespread as before. He clarified, however, that it is very difficult to provide an accurate assessment. In response to another question, he said that he did not feel it necessary to brief the president of the nation about yesterday's incidents because the country's situation is normal. He was sorry about the bother to which Mr Patricio Aylwin was subjected because of his participation in youth demonstrations.

Protest Casualties, Arrests

PY091251 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The fifth day of peaceful protest called by the opposition Democratic Alliance has resulted in four deaths and dozens wounded. Three people were killed in this capital and one in Valparaiso.

According to unofficial reports, a 22-year-old man was shot and killed from a moving vehicle when he was about to close a window in his house. Another man named (Miguel Angel Zavala) died in (Barras Luco) Hospital while receiving medical attention. He lived in La Victoria neighborhood. The third person killed in Santiago was an unidentified woman about 25 to 30 years old. In Valparaiso a woman named (Maria Elena Rodriguez) was killed. According to hospital reports, about 30 persons with bullet wounds have been treated. Some witnesses reported that many people were shot from moving vehicles that had no plates and had their headlights off.

In the most conflict-torn parts of the city groups of vandals and political agitators wearing hoods incited the population to demonstrate. Barricades of fire were erected and many street signs were destroyed.

One woman died and her companion was seriously injured in a political incident in Valparaiso. According to report, a Carabineros administrative official, (Enzo Fuelsalida Castillo), confronted a group of people distributing subversive pamphlets. During the confrontation he fired his revolver, wounding (Raul Holstrum) in the arm. The same bullet hit (Maria Elena Rodriguez), who died in the Valparaiso public hospital. (Enzo Fuelsalida Castillo) was arrested and turned over to the military court.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1006 GMT on 9 September 1983 reported that, according to police sources, six persons were killed and more than 600 arrested during the fifth day of national protest in Chile.]

'State of Disturbance' Renewed

PY091600 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The government will renew the state of domestic disturbance which expires on Sunday, 11 September, due to the terrorist escalation which compels the authorities to use the necessary legal powers to preserve public order and to respect citizens' rights. This was announced by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa during a press conference he held a few minutes ago at La Moneda Palace.

Court 'Detains' Seguel

PY091655 Santiago Radio Agricultura in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President of the Copper Workers Confederation Rodolfo Seguel went on a hunger strike as of this moment because Judge Alberto Novoa Fria has ordered preventive detention of the labor leader for 5 days at the Santiago public prison.

Opposition Suspends Dialogue

PY092002 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Democratic Alliance, an opposition coalition that has asked for the resignation of Chilean President August Pinochet, today announced that the dialogue that it was holding with the military regime has been suspended. Alliance leader Gabriel Valdes said that the dialogue has been suspended until the government makes clear whether it is willing to establish a timetable and an agenda, which will provide material for discussion. The Christian Democratic Party leader reiterated that it is necessary to have an agenda in order to set the deadline for the restoration of democracy.

Gabriel Valdes said that General Pinochet has reaffirmed during the past few days his desire to continue as President until 1989, and accused Interior Minister Jarpa of urging the supporters of the regime to organize paramilitary groups. The calling of some citizens to act on their own involves provoking a civil war in Chile, because it will incite violence from other sides, Valdes said. The government should seek the unity of all Chileans and calm people, and must also try to maintain peace and order through the means provided by the law. We are ready to talk should there be a timetable which will allow the Chileans to see that the transition period will begin and end in due time. And certainly that period must not end in 1989, Valdes concluded.

Jarpa Cites MIR Actions

PY092016 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras with recording of press conference held by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa in his office at La Moneda Palace on 9 September]

[Excerpt] During a press conference held this morning in his office at La Moneda Palace, Minister Onofre Jarpa gave an account of the events which took place during yesterday's protest which he termed less violent than the previous ones because the people have realized that violence will not help us solve the country's problems. The minister started his press conference by giving an account of the events which took place yesterday. [Begin recording] I want to point out that we deeply regret the death of a woman, who had nothing to do with the protest, during an incident which took place in Valparaiso yesterday. As I have already informed you, another person from La Victoria died as a consequence of a bullet that was fired from a vehicle passing by a group of persons gathered in an area on which we do not have much information, since there were no Carabineros or policemen there. According to the people, the neighbors, the bullets were fired from a blue car and they wounded 2 persons, of which, unfortunately, one died.

Later on, we learned about another three deaths which took place in various areas, one on Recoleta Street and another on (Velladero) Street. We are trying to determine the origin of these deaths, since they happened in areas where no type of incidents were staged. There are a number of wounded persons in the most diverse and dispersed areas, such in Barrio Alto, and other zones of Santiago. Vehicles went through areas where there usually have been no incidents involving firearms. So, according to [words indistinct] and the information I have received, there have been groups of persons with criminal instincts that were touring the city firing arms, without any reason, against groups of persons who were on the streets at night.

In sum, this is the general situation which would have been quite normal had it not been for these (?deaths) and [words indistinct] all the Chileans to make an effort in order to identify these [words indistinct] who promote violence and this type of crime among the Chileans. [end recording]

The Minister also denounced an escalation of activity by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] that shot a Carabinero member while he was guarding the home of a judge. Jarpa stated that this criminal action of killing a Carabinero in order to seize his weapon to increase its arsenal is typical of the MIR. Jarpa also asserted that no confrontation will take place this afternoon since there is a peaceful atmosphere in the city, except in the case that some groups may incite violence. He added that the appropriate measures to safeguard order will be taken.

When he was asked about statements by the leaders of Democratic Alliance blaming the interior minister for what had happened, Jarpa asserted: [Begin recording] This same tactic has been used before. They organize the demonstrations and their actions lead to the protests, but then they deny any responsibility for what happens. As you well know, we invited them yesterday and the day before to go to the area where it was most probable that incidents would take place so that they could dissuade those persons with a more violent character from carrying out vandalism or stirring up incidents, but none of them appeared in the areas. They were offered transportation, protection, and everything they desired, but unfortunately we did not have their cooperation.

I hope that the atmosphere will gradually calm as days go by and that on national day, on the 11 Sempember celebrations, all we Chilean democrats will be together as we were 10 years ago. All this will contribute to create an appropriate atmosphere [words indistinct] and do things together [end recording] Referring to the arrested persons, Jarpa said that last night the intendant gave instructions for them to be released with the exception of two persons charged with attacking members of the Carabinero forces.

Carabineros Injuries Cited

PY092216 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Ten Carabineros were injured and had to be taken to the Carabineros Hospital during incidents that took place during the so-called peaceful demonstration. A Carabineros officer and nine agents were injured by stones hurled at them. Santiago police sources also reported that an additional 20 Carabineros were slightly injured.

Incidents at Pro-Pinochet Rally

PY092356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- People who oppose the Chilean military regime of General Augusto Pinochet clashed with regime supporters today in the downtown area of this capital, while the police used truncheons and tear gas to prevent confrontations. The incidents started when several thousand persons met in Los Heroes Park, located in front of La Moneda Palace. These people had been called by government organizations to express their support of the regime, which will celebrate its 10th anniversary of coming to power on Sunday.

Hundreds of counterdemonstrators posted themselves at a distance, on Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins Ave, Paseo Ahumada, and in other sectors of the city's downtown area shouting slogans calling for a return to democracy.

The militarized Carabineros police repressed the counterdemonstrators, and first reports indicate that some people were wounded and that at least seven persons were arrested. The police established overall control throughout the urban sector, supported by specially trained dogs. Shops closed during the early afternoon.

Meanwhile, inhabitants of La Victoria neighborhood, located on the city's outskirts, where a young worker of 33 died from bullet wounds on Thursday during the course of the fifth day of national protest, again erected barricades and lit bonfires this evening, according to witnesses. The witnesses added that Carabineros arrived and launched several tear gas bombs to reestablish order.

More on Pro-Pinochet Rally

PY100100 Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Thousands of President Augusto Pinochet's supporters met today in a huge demonstration in Santiago, Chile, to express their support for the military regime, which on Sunday will complete 10 years in power. The demonstration, which concluded with a civilian and military parade presided over by the chief of state, had been called for by government organizations and it was held 1 day after the regime's opposition held its fith day of national protest, demanding a return to democracy. The demonstration was held at the site of the Altar of the Fatherland in Los Heroes Park, which is located in front of La Moneda Palace, where a rostrum had been erected.

There were no speakers at the demonstration supporting the regime, despite the fact that the regime's supporters broke ranks during the parade and with enthusiastic shouts asked the general to speak. The chief of state, the military junta, and other authorities viewed the parade from a rostrum. The parade lasted 2 hours and included the members of the National Secretariat of Youth, the Juvenile Front of National Unity, the National Secretariat of Women, the National Unions Secretariat, and other government organizations.

Infantry and cavalry units also paraded to the sound of very loud marching music. There was an enormous flag extended in the wind behind the official rostrum. The demonstrators chanted: Pinochet, Pinochet here we are again; and a united junta will never be defeated. The demonstrators also carried posters of the general, who took over power on 11 September 1983 after overthrowing Socialist President Salvador Allende.

Pinochet Speaks at Rally

PY100235 Paris AFP in Spanish 0141 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Speaking at a massive rally held in Santiago to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the advent to power of the military, President Augusto Pinochet today said that Chile is advancing toward total democracy and that the course set by the 1980 Constitution cannot be changed. He referred to the opposition with the following words: "How different was the situation 10 years ago! But there are those who do not want to recognize the achievements of these 10 years, blinded by their selfishness. But here all of us have strengthened our spirit and have done what we are capable of doing."

At the end of the rally, which lasted 3 hours, Pinochet warned that Chile, which is advancing toward total democracy, has drawn up a Constitution, and you, he stressed, must respect it. He added that the course set by the Constitution, which was approved by an absolute 67 percent majority on 11 September 1980, cannot change despite some people's efforts to change the past. Chile will continue along its own course, he remarked.

Pinochet said that he and the government junta members were deeply moved by the commemoration of the 11 September 1973 action, in which a bloody coup put an end to the government of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende. He said: But, today we are on the path of achieving a democracy, one that is based on authority and on the will of the Chilean people.

Earlier while watching thousands of his supporters parade before the stand that was placed at the monument in honor of the Fatherland, located on the Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins, the Chilean president spoke to the national television channel, noting: It is thrilling to see how Chilean people still have faith and confidence in this government which is on the path of achieving a protective democracy, but with authority. He added: I believe that this huge demonstration is the best show of optimism that you can give a president.

Mrs Lucia Pinochet and the members of the government junta also expressed themselves in similar terms. Prior to the parade, General Pinochet was greeted by the Women's Voluntary Assistance corps to whom Pinochet stated that, when considering the future, I am confident that the situation will improve. In this regard he said that at present we are confronting temporary problems. But we have been able to overcome other crises such as this one, although this one is taking us a little longer. We were able to overcome the oil crisis, which took us by surprise and without any money. No one remembers the condition the country was in when we assumed government.

He noted: We have achieved much progress. We have achieved much progress at all levels. Other demonstrations have been scheduled for Sunday, the day on which General Pinochet is scheduled to address the nation on the 10th anniversary of the military coup he headed in 1973.

Violence Continues

PY100311 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (EFE) -- Several incidents have been reported in several low income neighborhoods surrounding the Chilean capital, where Carabineros repressed demonstrators who protested against government policies tonight.

The incidents began after a rally held in support of the government of General Augusto Pinochet in downtown Santiago, when a confrontation between opposition members and government supporters prompted the intervention of Carabineros. It was reported that several persons were injured, stores had to close their doors, and public transportation was interrupted. Radio Cooperative tonight reported that in the La Victoria neighborhood of San Miguel District, Carabineros raided several houses after firing machinegun bursts to frighten the people and after tossing teargas grenades into the houses. Police arrived in 10 buses, and their action was supported by ten small tanks.

The parish priest of La Victoria was detained along with some journalists by the police, but was released later due to the intervention of Bishop Camilo Vial, vicar of the southern zone of the Catholic Church, according to the radio station. The priest told Radio Cooperativa that one of these buses, with no license plates, corresponds to one of the vehicles from which the shots were fired last night, killing 24-year-old Miguel Zavala. The police destroyed barricades made with rocks and other materials by the people, and detained a demonstrator identified as Sergio Ulloal.

In Villa Sur, a neighborhood near the La Victoria, and in the town of Cardinal Jose Maria Caro, Carabineros detained nine persons on repressing antigovernment demonstrations. Radio Cooperativa reported also that 20 students occupied for 2 hours the Eugenio Pereira Library of the University of Chile. Another university students group tried to stage a protest demonstration at the Andres Bello campus, but were attacked by civilians armed with clubs.

Jarpa Urges Dialogue

PY100340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0254 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (EFE) -- In reply to the Democratic Alliance, an opposition coalition, Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said that the course leading to total democracy in Chile has been set by the Council of State, which has studied the laws regulating political activities. Hours before, former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, president of the Democratic Alliance, had announced that the talks with Minister Jarpa "would be discontinued until the government establishes a timetable for the transition toward total democracy."

Concerning the decision to break off the dialogue on the grounds of lack of guarantees, a decision that was made by the Alliance, a coalition made up of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Socialists, Radicals, and Republican Rightist Party members, Jarpa said that the opposition has the chance of cooperating in the quest for a political opening. The minister said that he hoped he will continue the dialogue with the Democratic Alliance, but that "if its leaders do not want this, there will be others who will be willing to talk." In addition, he said, "there are other groups that must also be taken into account in the dialogue." He reiterated that the government is willing to talk with all sectors and that he himself will maintain that attitude.

Terrorist Incidents

PY101301 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Last night terrorists caused blackouts in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Vina del Mar. Shortly before 2200, various power cuts took place in Santiago. In some sectors of this city these power cuts lasted several hours.

Chilectra [Chilean Electric Co. Ltd] initially reported that the power cuts were caused by chains thrown on the powerlines causing short circuiting. Under the cover of darkness the advocates of violence, vandals, and common criminals raided stores and robbed passersby, and vehicles which they stopped at burning barricades. The terrorists blocked Highway 50 and the buses that had left Santiago were forced to return because the criminals took advantage of the traffic jam to hurl stones at the passengers.

In Jose Maria Caro community the vandals set fire to railroad (?ties) at Lovalle and Valparaiso Streets. The firemen and fire engines that arrived to put out the fire were met with a barrage of stones hurled by those who did not want them to carry on their work. Several persons were injured, for the most part not seriously, during incidents between suburban dwellers and those who were urging them to participate in the demonstrations. However, (Javier Gonzalez Naranjos) is in the hospital after being shot in the chest.

Chilectra reported that the trucks sent to repair the damage to the powerlines had stones thrown at them. In Valparaiso, groups of social misfits set up burning barricades on the roads that lead uphill, thus preventing the people from going home.

Further Incidents

PY101622 Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- Radio Cooperativa reports that the incidents continued until the early morning hours and that in the Maipu sector, located in western Santiago, a shop was looted. It has been reported from Concepcion, located 500 km south of Santiago, that approximately 500 demonstrators tried to attack a Carabineros, militarized police, garrison. The guards opened fire with machineguns, and 33 persons were arrested and turned over to the military courts.

MIR Chief Claimed Killed

PY101838 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1440 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (EFE) -- The fifth person who died during the confrontations with the police, while they were following leads regarding the perpetrators of the attack against General Carol Urzua and his two aides, has been identified as Arturo Jorge Villavela Araujo, who is considered to be one of the top military chiefs of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] guerrilla movement. The body has been identified as Villavela Araujo. Initial identification proved difficult because the body was badly burned after the confrontation that took place on the night of 7 September at a house located on Fuenteovejuna Street. Another man and a woman also died during that confrontation.

Two other members of the commando died the same night during another confrontation. The police have also arrested nine more members of the group. Villavela Araujo held several identity cards, including a Spanish one under the name of Antonio Masia Palmer.

The bodies of the five persons who died in these confrontations are currently at the legal medical institute and so far no one has shown any interest in them. No relative has claimed them. The MIR members that died on 7 September are: Lucio Orfila Vergara Valenzuela, Sergio Pena Diaz, Pedro Jose Vergara Vargas, Pablo Andres Araya Figueroa, and Arturo Villavela Araujo.

'State of Disturbance' Decree

PY102047 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Official Bulletin today published the decree that orders the renewal of the state of disturbance measure. It is signed by the chief of state, General Pinochet, and by the interior minister, Sergio Onofre Jarpa. The decree has only one article, which states: It is hereby ordered that the state of disturbance measure is to continue in force after 11 September 1983. This measure was implemented through Supreme Decree No 301 of 1983. The measure is based on several decrees that have been released during the past few years and on transitory Articles 14 and 24 of the 1980 Constitution.

Transitory Article 24, which is still in force, grants extraordinary powers to the chief of state, General Augusto Pinochet. Following are some of these powers: arresting individuals in their own homes; banning people from entering the country; expelling people from the national territory; restricting the right to meet and to information; and banning people from going to the interior of the country. These measures cannot be appealed through the courts.

10 Sep Incidents

PY102102 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1945 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (EFE) -- In Vina del Mar, two explosive devices planted on high tension pylons forced an interruption in electrical service in major urban sectors of that city. At the same time, in the southern city of Valdivia, barricades of burning tires were thrown together in various neighborhoods in demonstrations that left a total of 85 people detained and 2 injured. Also, an attempt against the high tension line of the Alto-Jahuel Charrua train line last night left various sectors of Santiago without power. The Carabineros forces in Santiago learned of the blackout, but were unable to locate the precise cause that left a great part of this capital without lights, adding an even greater uncertainty to the tense situation produced by the most recent national day of protest.

Today it was learned that a similar situation occurred in the port of Valparaiso, where a strong explosion that blacked out vast portions of the city was felt. It was also learned that barricades were placed on several hills, interrupting vehicle traffic with disorder accompanied by noisy demonstrations. Although the precise facts are not clear, it has been suggested by various sources that looting of stores has taken place in Santiago, especially in suburban or outlying neighborhoods, although in these cases the responsibility has been placed upon common delinquents. The state news agency "ORBE" today reported that about one hundred "antisocial" individuals assaulted a hardware store in the Pudahuel neighborhood near the (Santiago International Airport) early this morning; and after destroying the metal window screens entered the commercial establishment and looted it, escaping and taking all sorts of tools, merchandise, and other materials that the owner did not name.

Police Disperse Funeral Crowd

PY110143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean police today lobbed tear gas grenades at thousands of demonstrators that participated in the funeral of a driver who was shot Thursday in the fifth national protest day against the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

The civilians replied by throwing stones at the powerfully armed police contingent that accompanied the funeral, in incidents that lasted nearly 2 hours this afternoon. The tear gas grenades were thrown into the middle of the participants of the cortege when it arrived at the cemetery and again when the pallbearers lowered the funeral urn into the ground, according to witnesses. The deceased, Miguel Angel Zavala, 23 years old, lived in the La Victoria Area, a poor neighborhood located in the south of the city. The boy was killed by a shot in the back in front of his parent's home as crowds from his neighborhood were lighting bonfires in the streets late Thursday.

Residents of nearby neighborhoods joined the funeral cortege of the former driver as it moved toward the cemetery under strict police scrutiny. Journalists and correspondents said that finally there were between 20,000 and 30,000 people who shouted slogans against the government of General Pinochet. The shouts of murderers, and bread, justice, and liberty were heard without interruption.

The police contingent arrived with four tanks and some 20 transport buses, and Carabineros carried nightsticks, shields, and riot control devices. In the clashes between the authorities and the demonstrations there were many wounded, according to an office of the Vicariate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church that attended dozens of them. The same source said that one person had been shot.

Among the wounded was French journalist Marie Cristine Raidberger, of the Paris Daily LIBERATION, wife of the Latin American correspondent of the British REUTER Agency. Mrs Raidberger suffered clubbings with nightsticks and had to be hospitalized at the closest facility, according to diplomatic sources. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0407 GMT 11 Sep 83 reported further that the French Embassy was informed and that "high-ranking French diplomats" went to the hospital.]

At 2000 local time, 0000 GMT, in the southern neighborhoods of Santiago, a tense calm was observed while police vehicles remained stationed at strategic points. In the highway that crosses the area, which continues on to the southern part of the country, traffic was stopped when barricades were erected by demonstrators who apparently had participated in the funeral of Zavala.

Three More Deaths Reported

PY110205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0106 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Sep (EFE) -- Two young Chileans, injured by bullet wounds during the fifth national day of protest, died today in the Barros Luco Hospital, according to the station of the Archbishopric, Radio Chilena. With these the total of dead rises to seven as a consequence of the protest that took place Thursday against the military regime; five in this capital, one in Valparaiso; and one in Concepcion. Today's deaths, both 20 years old, are Nelson Gomez Espinoza from the La Granja area, and Jorge Arellano Munoz, who resided in the Cistierna neighborhood.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1928 GMT on 11 September reported a worker in Santiago killed by police gunfire, bringing the demonstrations' death toll to eight.]

JARPA, PINOCHET SPEAK AT ANNIVERSARY EVENT

PY101930 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 83

[From "Government House News" by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] At noon today, President Augusto Pinochet said that the citizenry believes that the government will be able to fulfill its constitutional mandate in a stable and orderly manner because they are aware of our strength, our decisiveness, and our unwavering will to move forward, which we have proven repeatedly over the past 10 years.

President Pinochet made these remarks during a speech he made to ministers, generals, admirals, the director of the investigative department, and the under secretaries who came to congratulate him on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of national liberation. The ceremony was held at 1230 today in the O'Higgins Hall of La Moneda Palace.

Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa spoke on behalf of the cabinet. He reiterated the decision to move firmly toward the establishment of a stable and efficient democracy, and he spoke about the attacks staged by domestic and foreign totalitarian groups and those democrats who are always ready to enter into pacts with the enemy. This is what he said:

[Begin Jarpa recording] [words indistinct] the will of the Chileans has prevailed. You saw this yesterday in the faces of the people and heard them voicing it, when they gathered around the monument to Bernardo O'Higgins. The September spirit compells us once again to march side by side with the Armed Forces and the forces of order under your presidential leadership. Reaffirming the powers vested in you by the Constitution, the Chileans have been reiterating during this period their mass support of your administration, their friendly feelings toward you as a person, and their acknowledgement of the extraordinary social welfare efforts carried out by your wife among the most needy sectors of the population. [end recording]

Jarpa also added that all of us Chileans would like to thank you for the liberating struggle, whose anniversary we are commemorating today, and for your leadership during this difficult stage of reconstruction. We, the ministers, thank you for your trust and the opportunity that you have given us to work for the well-being of the Chilean people, he said.

President Pinochet also spoke about yesterday's progovernment rally which, he said, showed that the achievements have sprouted deep roots. He said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] The process that is now being launched within this stage of building the strength of the institutions that [words indistinct], will demand an even greater effort from all Chileans to move forward in peace despite the natural difficulties of a process of institutional organization [word indistinct] geopolitical decisions and the obstacles which the enemies of democracy seek to place in our path.

The citizenry believes that the government will be able to fulfill its constitutional mandate in a stable and orderly manner because they are aware of our strength, our decisiveness, and our unwavering will to move forward, which we have proven repeatedly over the past 10 years [end recording]

President Pinochet also said that the task which the cabinet is carrying out, a task that the people enthusiastically support, will be acknowledged by future generations. He said: We have no doubts that we understand the feelings of the majority of people, who support this administration and its efforts because they believe that it is the only course that will lead Chile toward freedom, justice, and a new social order.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET MAKES 10TH ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

PY111601 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2318 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Speech to the nation by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet to mark the 10th anniversary of his government from the Plenary Room of the Diego Portales Building in Santiago]

[Text] Madame President of the women's charity organizations, honorable members of the government junta, Mssrs ministers, distinguished wives of junta members, Mssrs [word indistinct] Gonzales Videla; Mssr Dean of the diplomatic corps, Mssrs ambassadors of friendly countries and representatives of international organizations, Mssrs ministers of state, Mssr comptroller general of the republic, Mssrs members of the Council of State, Mssrs generals and admirals, military, civilian and religious authorities, ladies and gentlemen, fellow Chileans:

On the 10th Anniversary of national liberation day, I hereby report to the nation about the actions of this administration during the 1982-1983 period.

But before doing so, I believe it is proper to meditate -- with patriotic sincerity, with deep feelings, and open mindedness -- about Chile, our fatherland.

For those of us who believe in the fatherland and in freedom, 11 September marks a significant date which strengthens our patriotic spirit and our hope to achieve a better future.

The historic military revolt of 11 September 1973 which ended the tragic Marxist experience that tried to impose a totalitarian system on our fatherland was in keeping with the will of all citizens who demanded that the armed forces and police come to the rescue.

Between 1970 and 1973, Chile experienced the most serious crisis in its history as an independent nation. What was at stake then was the essence of the nation itself -- its sovereignty, freedom, values -- and its democratic traditions. We must note today, at a time in which our country is on a new path of achieving freedom, that the Marxist onslaught did not only strive to utilize existing government institutions but to destroy and replace them with others which would be in keeping with their Marxist-Leninist objectives.

Although the institutions we had in 1970 were democratic, formally speaking, they were not instrumental in effectively defending freedom and security and in guaranteeing the national process. They also had loopholes that not only allowed a Marxist minority to seize power but made it possible for it to develop, once in government, an overall strategy designed to impose a totalitarian regime.

The true objectives of the Popular Unity [UP] regime were to take full control of power and to impose an irreversible oppressive regime. The organization of paramilitary groups and of armed cordons of guards at industrial centers, the attempts to infiltrate the armed and security forces, and the entry into the country of foreign extremists were designed to create the conditions for the UP to perpetuate itself in power and to make Chile a satellite of Soviet imperialism.

Frequent calls for class struggle and endorsement of violence as a means of political struggle were two courses of action used by Marxism in its attempt to divide Chileans and to unleash the civil war it deemed necessary to destroy what it described as an absolete bourgeois institutional system.

Abuse of power, legal searches, and refusal to honor court decisions characterized the Marxist period. All these actions were undermining our legal system and were destroying the basic institutions needed to promote harmonious, stable coexistence.

The Marxist administration also revealed its decision to seize complete control of power in the socioeconomic sector by stimulating state intervention in all national activities The use of agrarian reform for political purposes, the nationalization of and intervention in industrial enterprises, and food rationing were tactics that were applied daily to undermine freedom and individual rights.

An attempt to set up a national education system which would be fully under state control and which was designed to indoctrinate our youths was one of the most serious actions aimed at controlling the lives of Chileans.

Furthermore, party political actions had gone far beyond their regular framework and interfered with all other sectors of national life. Attempts were also made to politicize public offices and intermediate government offices to bring them under the party's influence. Political parties then began to monopolize the people's participation to the point that every significant action had to be channeled through them.

Thus, the institutional system based on the Constitution of 1925 was unable to resolve the chaotic situation of the country. Evidence of the institutional disruptions caused by repeated serious violations of the Constitution and the laws could be found in the highest government offices.

The people learned about statements by congressmen, by the Supreme Court, and by the attorney general revealing serious violations of institutional norms committed by the government in a brazen, illegitimate fashion.

Thus, we can state that the institutional system based on the Constitution of 1925 was already destroyed and that a virtual civil war was dividing all Chileans. The Chilean community was waging a heroic, difficult war to defend their freedom.

Then, responding to the call of the people, the armed and security forces did not hesitate in putting an end to the Marxist aggression to avoid the destruction of the fatherland and the enslaving of its children.

This is why, gentlemen, 11 September 1973 marks for Chile the revival of hope for freedo

Chileans, the Armed Forces and the forces of order rescued Chile from the domination of totalitarian tyranny. The attacks and slanders on us and the sacrifice that we made are the price that we have paid for maintaining the identity of the Chilean nation and its freedom.

Once the identity of our nation was safeguarded, we began, with the help and resolve of the entire nation, the gigantic task of reconstructing our country and building a new sovereign order. But the rifts were so deep that the mission that the men of arms had to fulfill could not be limited to the mere restoration of the institional order. It was necessary to take a further step, creating a new system based on clearly humanist and democratic principles.

The basic premises upon which the institutional order has been built are the principle of authority -- based on respect for the law, irrespective of special interests -- the principle that the national interest must be the driving force of political activities, the preservation of freedom, the recognition of the creative capacity of all, and the principle of respect for the right of ownership. Our line of conduct has been consistent with the declaration of principles that the government issued in 1974, principles that were later reasserted in the Constitution approved in 1980.

The people understood that the objective of the military government was to build a political and socioeconomic system that should be based on freedom and that should be free of the corruption that prevailed before 1973.

Thus, a large majority of Chileans approved the 1980 Constitution, taking up the challenge posed by the new plan, which is based on the principles of Western Christian civilization. The Constitution has clearly set the course to be followed to attain our goals. However, it also demands responsibility and a genuinely patriotic spirit from all of us.

Therefore, those who have failed to overcome hatred, those who have demanded guarantees in worn out slogans or through proposals which have nothing to do with reality, those who advocate revenge, and those who are driven by selfish interests will never be able to understand the institutional process now under way.

Respect for the Constitution and for the institutions created by constitutional rule is an essential precondition for building total democracy. Therefore, the government has undertaken the complex task of approving the constitutional organic laws with determination and based on a realistic approach.

The Constitutional Court law has already been approved; the mining concession law is in the final stage of evaluation before approval. The bills dealing with municipalities, the development council, and the Comptroller General's Office are undergoing a normal legal process. A special commission has also drawn up bills dealing with the management of the state, the states of emergency, and education.

Fellow countrymen, in this decade during which the institutional process that I have described took place, the country has made remarkable economic progress. This has benefited our development and as well as our social sectors. Our work has been marked by sacrifice and demands. It was first necessary to neutralize the ill-fated consequences of the Marxist administration. We inherited a disorganized and bankrupt country.

Later, we had to confront the oil crisis and the decrease in copper prices. In 1981, we faced the second international recession of the century, considered the worst crisis the world is experiencing, which has forced us to accommodate ourselves to the new reality of lower incomes.

The governments prior to 1973 believed that by distorting the economy they were going to achieve alleged social goals. Therefore, under the pretext of helping the have-nots, they implemented measures such as fixing prices, imposing high and unfair taxes, tax exemptions, highly subsidized credits, and many other policies that only benefited a minority and harmed the majority, particularly the have-nots.

Upon assuming power, this government found 22 percent of the people living in extreme poverty and affected by a catastrophic inflation rate and an unbearable government deficit. Since there were no necessary conditions to carry out normal private business activities, there was a urgent need for a clear and specific strategy aimed at achieving a prompt economic recovery. In view of this, the government promoted an economic plan granting the government a subsidiary role that respects private property, free enterprise, promotes foreign trade, and harmoniously promotes the principle of individual freedom with the authority to guarantee and promote the well-being of the people.

How far from totalitarianism is that government which promotes these principles and how near to it are those governments that neglected them but still proclaim to the four winds their democratic inclination. These principles, plus the drive and capacity of Chileans, have allowed us today to show important achievements in this 10-year period that are leading this country to the path of development.

Fellow Chileans, we are not here today to exhibit figures and statistics, since they have already been issued by the pertinent organizations. But it is through these figures and statistics that we can show achievements in the social, production, and service sectors that confirm that effectiveness of the government plan.

Today we shall review the following: In the health sectors, the decrease in the indexes of the child mortality rate and mulnutrition; the improvement of the nutrition condition of minors; the increase in life expectancy; the establishment of a system that has increased the participation of the private sector; and a plan which has enable users to freely choose hospitals and professionals.

In the education sector: A decrease in the illiteracy rate; an improvement in the integral treatment of infants living in extreme poverty conditions; the expansion of basic education courses; an improvement in nursery attention; and more access to free education.

In the judical sector: Improvement in the attention of abandonned minors; an increase in the monthly allotments for minors; the permanent opening of new courts and legal offices; the promotion of free legal counsel; and the amendment of laws and legal codes.

In the labor sector: The establishment of a labor plan promoting free and apolitical unions, and of just and technically sound collective bargaining agreements; a reform of the family allotment system resulting in a uniform subsidy; allotments for minors and for expectant mothers living in extreme poverty; and allotments to promote labor training.

In the social security sector: The much-sought reform to the retirement system.

In the productive sector: The growth of the mining, fishing, forestry, commerce, and service sectors; the increase in nontraditional exports; and the opening of foreign trade. These are the real, undeniable, positive achievements of a government for Chile and for all Chileans.

Moreover, the struggle against extreme poverty, the eradication of unhealthy shanty towns, the building of housing developments, the implementation of housing policies, the building of running water and sewage systems, the distribution of land title deeds, the curbing of the inflation rate, the administrative reform, the regionalization of the country, the expansion of the southern road complex through which 100,000 km of new roads were built -- these are all important achievements which will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated by Chileans in the future.

Further, the government has promoted a new concept of participation which goes beyond the understanding that the participation of citizens stops with the right of suffrage, and extends it at all individual levels and activities. The community must participate in both political and economic and social activities; that is, we must achieve true democracy. This will be achieved by expanding individual freedom in all these activities and by creating different paths that will be available during the daily lives of all individuals.

The regionalization of the country, the handing over to local communities of the education system and the health service, the social security service, the new regional government system, and the improved political participation formulas provided for in the Constitution are part of a new system which promotes the effective integration of all citizens into great national undertakings.

To end this part of my speech, I would like to note the important unselfish work carried out during these past 10 years by thousands of Chilean women who, as the pillars of our family and society, have promoted voluntary work of true solidarity and social benefit. My dear wife has played a preponderant role in this important activity and through her I would like to pay tribute to all Chilean women. I am also very pleased to express my deep gratitude to the distinguished wives of the members of the government junta for the patriotic social work they have undertaken. With love and devotion, these ladies have been able to bring love and happiness to many disabled human beings.

This is the path of development that our government has undertaken throughout its 10 years. These have been 10 years of struggle, of effort, and of sacrifice.

Fellow Chileans, we shall now discuss the situation our country is experiencing.

Since the beginning of the international crisis in mid-1981, the government has appealed to all Chileans to be aware of the situation and to assume a realistic position so we can overcome it.

Of course, it was not our intention to retreat or to drop our strategy aimed at achieving freedom, but to change our measures and make them flexible enough to be able to confront adverse situations.

As the whole country is aware, the government has decidely striven to solve, with realistic criteria, problems such as unemployment, the lack of financing, and other problems that affect important national sectors. In 1982 and throughout this year, we have confronted serious difficulties, but I can categorically state that the government has implemented all feasible and proper measures in order to achieve the best solutions.

To confront unemployment, the government has established a job program for the heads of households and the employment subsidy for additional hiring of manual workers. In addition to the goals achieved this year by these programs aimed at eradicating unemployment, the economy has contributed to creating more jobs. This is a clear sign that we are in a full economic recovery process.

According to the statistics for August, the unemployment rate has decreased from 25.5 percent in November 1982 to 18.6 percent in the Santiago area and to 17.8 throughout the country. We hope that by the end of this year, the unemployment rate will not surpass 15 percent.

To a great extent, we have been able to achieve stability in our exchange rate policy because of renewed confidence and because economic agents now know what to expect of us.

The commercial balance is expected to experience a $1.2-billion surplus in 1983, despite the fact that we are experiencing depressed copper values. For its part, the balance of payments will register a $600-million deficit, which is expected to decrease in the ensuing years.

In the financial area, we decided to intervene in a group of financial institutions at the beginning of the year. Three of these institutions have been liquidated, while administrators were appointed in five others. This action was carried out with the objective of controlling the use of resources that the Central Bank had to make available to the respective institutions so that they may continue to meet their commitments.

We should also note other measures, such as the financing of the difference between the fixed dollar rate [dolar de referencia] and the preferential dollar rate; the financing for a 20-year term of the stock [in English] of new and existing housing, the rescheduling of the debt of the production sector and of the financial system for which the Central Bank provided a margin of 170 billion Chilean pesos; and finally the expansion of the deadline for the partial payment of housing mortgages.

These measures have been adopted, in conjunction with other budget measures, with the objective of keeping public finances in order and carefully preventing them from becoming an optional support for the more privileged sectors.

But the government's limitations in resolving the aforementioned complex situation should also be taken into account, particularly that regarding the financing of the foreign debt during 1982, and especially in the second semester of the year, since the international financial community changed its attitude and decided to restrict those funds, which until now it had been providing regularly.

This compelled the government to take up a very active role, by contracting important credits with institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank, which in the last 12 months have approved credits totaling $456 million.

Despite the prevailing real situation, and so as to avoid additional restrictions at the domestic level, we had to obtain financing from the group of banks that had operated until now in the country.

Through negotiations undertaken by the end of 1982 in July of this year, we were able to achieve an agreement which refinances the payments of 1983 and 1984. These agreements total $3.4 billion, for an 8-year term with a 4-year grace period.

Furthermore, we obtained new resources totaling $1.3 billion for a 7-year term with a 4-year grace period, and the assurance of maintaining commercial credits at an adequate level.

In view of this, we are able to dissipate the doubts and uncertainties resulting from a lack of definitives regarding the availability of foreign resources, and we are able to assure our internal development within the framework of a gradual economic recovery.

As for the present situation of our international reserves, which are not as plentiful as they were before the country felt the effects of the international recession, they are more than adequate to allow for the normal development of our foreign trade.

The agreement signed with the IMF has been of fundamental value since, in addition to the importance of the direct resources it provides, it is also an endorsement of these institutions. In the future, beyond the period covered by the refinancing of the debt, the gradual normalization of the international market, of our exports, and of the international financial market, in addition to a prudent handling of our domestic economy, will allow us to achieve normal development in the foreign economic sector.

Our savings rate experienced a deep deterioration in 1982 as a result of the fall in incomes, since it was less than 3 percent above the GDP. However, it is estimated that it will increase to 6 percent this year, and to 10 percent the succeeding year.

With the aim of promoting savings by enterprises and individuals, we will undertake a reform of the tax system to be implemented as of 1984. Through this we hope to rapidly reach, and later surpass, the all time savings record. But, this does not mean that it is necessary or convenient to overlook the foreign debt, despite the fact that in the future our growth and development will be largely based on solid, sound national internal savings.

Today, there are significant signs of recovery in several production sectors, despite the impact of the recent period of recession, thus showing a degree of efficiency which can in no way be compared with the disorder and destruction bequeathed to us by the previous government.

in the second half of this year, we have grown and will continue to grow, and thus our production level will be higher this year than in 1982. And for next year, we expect our growth to be higher than 5 percent.

We have also continued to fight the scourge of inflation, and we estimate that this year it will have a moderate rate of growth of approximately 20 percent.

Fellow countrymen, despite the difficulties we experienced last year, the government totally fulfilled its development plan, the main achievements of which are:

In the health sector, the government has made a great effort to improve the people's health. These efforts have been instrumental in reducing the infant mortality rate from 65 per 1,000 in 1973 to 27 per 1,000 in 1982; neonatal mortality from 27 per 1,000 in 1973 to 12 per 1,000 in 1983; maternal mortality from 1.3 per 1,000 in 1973 to .5 per 1,000 in 1983; and overall mortality from 8.4 per 1,000 in 1973 to 6.1 per 1,000 in 1982.

These figures show the emphasis placed on actions designed to protect and to promote health and to the steady improvement of professional service, which in recent years has increased to almost 95 percent.

In the area of child nutrition, thanks to the national supplementary food program which provides for delivery of milk and protein-rich food to mothers and children, we have achieved a steady decline in the figures for malnutrition. Let us just note that in 1982 more than 30 million kilos of these food items were distributed to mothers and children.

We must also note the investment the government has made in the construction, enlargement, and repair of hospitals. Between September 1982 and September 1983, we completed projects totaling more than 850 million pesos, and we are still continuing with the process of replacing medical equipment to keep up with technological progress.

In the educational sector, the Education Ministry has entered into an agreement with the Health Ministry to evaluate social programs for children up to 14 years of age in order to improve both their education and their well-being. The vegetable garden program has become a special subject of the basic school studies plan to improve dietary habits and to strengthen moral, social, and civic values by encouraging greater interest on agricultural resources by all families.

Concerning promotion of our people's culture, the government has undertaken a dynamic plan to expand the country's cultural heritage and to increase the number of public libraries. Thus we have created new museums in Copiapo, Ovalle, and Punta Arenas, and we have modernized the National Arts Museum, the National History Museum, the Natural History Museum, and the National Archives.

Thus far we have also created 136 public libraries, and we envision building more than 200. Concerning higher education, 3 private universities, 17 professional institutes, and 96 technical schools are functioning this year, in addition to the traditional universities.

The new options for higher education available in the private sector this year absorbed a total of more than 50,000 students distributed as follows: 2,700 in universities; 7,500 in professional institutes; and 39,900 in technical schools. To these we must add the 124,500 students of public schools.

The publication of the charters of virtually all of our public universities and professional institutes and the appointment of their respective boards, their main decision-making bodies, were also major achievements.

The careers that educational institutions receiving government financial support plan to offer in 1984 will have to be evaluated by specialized commissions, which will only approve those careers that meet the minimum academic standards. This will be done in order to prevent the disorderly growth of the educational system.

The government has promoted the training of teachers and the adoption of new teaching techniques in research work. In the present school year, the Training Center offered courses to 7,000 teachers from all regions of our country.

Additionally, 78 new facilities, which account for more than 54,000 usable square meters, were dedicated last year. These facilities will begin operating in 1984. In the same period, all educational institutions were supplied with recreational facilities, special furniture items for boarding schools, file cabinets, laboratories, and libraries. All this amounts to an investment of 48 million pesos that will benefit (17,600) full-time students. During this year, the National School Auxiliary Board has supplied, every day, more than 700,000 breakfasts, 380,000 lunches, and 78,000 meals in basic schools, student houses, and nursery schools.

Since 1974 to date, the National Board of Nursery Schools has expanded its services by 193 percent. This means that the number of nursery schools run by the board grew from 179 to 374, and that the number of children attending those schools grew from 16,200 to more than 45,000. The board's annual budget grew from (423) million pesos in 1974 to approximately 1 billion pesos in 1983.

In the Justice Ministry, government actions have concentrated on five major sectors, namely, rehabilitation of former convicts, the judicial branch, legislative reform, abandoned children, and free-of-charge legal advice to low-income sectors.

We have continued our efforts to develop the part-time internment system. New internment facilities like Colina, Valienar, San Miguel, and Quillota began operating last year. We also began constructing the Concepcion Prison, at a cost of 650 million pesos. The system of rehabilitation of former convicts has been modernized by means of the use of freedom on parole and night-time imprisonment. These legal mechanisms were established through Law No 18,126. The objective of the system of rehabilitation is to prevent crime and to make sure that rehabilitation will yield better results. A system of comprehensive treatment of convicts was put in practice this year. Efforts have also been made to raise substantially the professional level of prison officials, through the creation of higher academic councils in the police school. The councils will be made up of distinguished specialists.

In the Justice Ministry, the government has promoted the creation of an honorable and stable career for judicial branch employees. The government has also promoted the training of employees of this branch.

A new bankruptcy law has also been approved, granting a favored creditor status to workers' salaries. This law has also granted new rights to workers and has considerably simplified legal procedures through the designation of private autonomous trustees who will be under the supervision of the office of the national bankruptcy trustee.

As for legislative reform, I must point to the major changes that the Penal Code will undergo. The code, which is going through the last stages before approval, will modernize and expedite the management of justice in the criminal sector.

Regarding the problem of abandoned children, 50,000 minors are now under government care, as compared to 9,000 in 1973. This attests to the results of the social policies that the government has implemented. In this sector, social spending expanded from 992 to more than 5,500 pesos a month [as received]. This second figure has been adjusted to allow for inflation.

The system of freedom on parole of minors was also subject to regulations. This system is aimed at facilitating the rehabilitation of minors.

And lastly, the government has extended, free-of-charge, judicial assistance to the most needy sectors through the Judicial Assistance Corporation and the municipalities.

Regarding the labor sector, the government has adopted the necessary measures to counteract the effects of the economic recession.

Law No 18,198 has allowed employers and workers to reorganize the conditions established in regular collective bargaining contracts in order to make them more effective and to contribute to job stability.

Guided by its deep and constant concern over the need to curb unemployment, the government has decided, as a priority task, to reduce unemployment to a rate not higher than 15 percent by the end of the year.

In order to achieve this goal, the government will implement the following projects: public investments in projects which will yield high social benefits through the use of labor for which it has allocated 4,200,000,000 pesos; the granting of a 2,000-peso subsidy for those who contract national labor, which will be available until May 1984; the allocation of new funds to municipalities in order to finance programs aimed at curbing unemployment; in the labor sector we have also established direct control, through the Integrated Inspection Board, over more than 40,000 employers and from which more than 600,000 workers have benefited. During this period the National Training and Employment Service [Servicio Nacional de Capacitacion y Empleo] has granted a total of 18,600 scholarships for job training which cost, approximately, more than 228 million pesos. We must also point to the participation of the various labor sectors with the purpose of establishing and improving the labor project so that, maintaining the basic principles that have inspired it, the defects which have been detected in its implementation may be corrected. Moreover, and with the purpose of strengthening our labor institutional system, the government has appointed a ministry commission in charge of drawing up a draft labor bill.

The government has implemented a (directed) subsidy system for the housing sector in order to solve the problems of the lower income sectors, who are not able to save, and has provided them with their own homes. For this purpose, this year the Housing and Urbanization Ministry has signed contracts for the construction of 13,500 houses, with an additional 5,000 within a joint program with the Interior Ministry. Moreover, through this same system another 3,300 houses will be constructed with money from the Social Fund, the Regional Development Fund, and municipal funds. On a whole, 22,000 well-built homes have been constructed in only 1 year, totalling a surface of 680,000 livable square meters, with an investment of approximately 8 billion pesos.

We have also established an overall subsidy system in order to definitely solve the housing problem for the medium and lower income sectors of our citizenry. During the past year, 27,000 subsidies were granted, which will allow a 70-percent increase in housing construction.

The government is preparing a savings and financing system for housing construction for the medium income sector. This system will encourage methodic saving for housing construction and will be implemented as of January 1984. In this way, the majority sectors will have a definite means to solve their housing problems.

We have also continued to issue legalized title deeds. During the past year we granted approximately 43,000 title deeds. Moreover, we have also continued to carry out sanitation programs with the signing of 7,800 contracts for sanitation operations, from which more than 10,000 families have benefited.

In sum, during the past year 84,000 families have benefited from the housing program through the various aforementioned lines of action. But with the purpose of helping mortgage holders subject to readjustment mechanisms, the rescheduling of their loans has been ordered. More than 270,000 families, without counting those who have been granted loans by banks, the national savings and loan association, the social security fund, and others, will benefit from this measure.

Now then, in the agricultural sector, in addition to the widespread economic measures, we have adopted others to correct the defects of the marketing system which have considerably improved the producers prices.

The government is concerned about the special characteristics of agriculture; therefore it is designing a policy aimed at providing producers assurances to carry out their agricultural activities. In this regard the minister of agriculture has expressed instructions to implement certain measures. Forty-five and one half percent of the country's land is in the hand of farmers who have less than 12 hectares of arable land, and most of them have received their land from this government. These producers have received a valuable program of technological aid involving more than $40 million, in addition to credits.

The producers who have larger holdings, who due to their preparation and knowledge have at their disposal more advanced technology, are going to get from the Agricultural Research Institute more technological assistance, which we hope will provide fruitful results in a short term, thus showing that they are also capable of producing with advanced technology in Chile. The government has created the Agriculture Research Council made up by scientists and businessmen to make decisions on how to use the state funds available for sectorial research and to coordinate these important efforts.

The government has also taken measures to eradicate illnesses and plagues such as foot-and-mouth disease and fruit flies. This has helped us to export our products abroad. The decisive actions being carried out by the National Forestry Corporation have allowed us to establish a more effective system to keep forest fires under control. In relation to the programs of reforestation, this government has planted more than ever before in the history of our country. To the 230,000 hectares planted in the country in 1973, we have added 770,000 more hectares with the participation of private initiative.

Regarding mining, the military junta has recently approved the Mining Code. This is a very important step for the development of this vital activity which is the main source of foreign currency for the country. The new mining legislation establishes clear and coherent definitions in addition to providing investors the necessary stability to invest on a solid legal basis which, in addition to ensuring the legitimate national interest, also gives confidence to face the inevitable risks related to mining activity. In this matter I must clearly establish that the National Copper Corporation, a leading enterprise which has almost 1/4 of the world's known reserves representing more than 80 percent of the country's production and reserves, belongs and will continue to belong to the Chilean people. This is a categorical denial to those who insinuate that this legislation would eventually bring about a loss of control over our prinicpal natural resource.

The production obtained from private investment in the forthcoming years will be added to the expansion planned by the state mines to consolidate the leadership of Chilean copper in international markets without changing the country's productive structure. We cannot permit a repetition of the painful experience suffered with nitrate. The appropriate and effective exploitation of our large copper resources are of utmost importance, because the profits thereby obtained can be used to finance projects which will yield significant social benefits.

With regard to production activity during 1982, despite the discouraging world markets, Chile, with an adequate and decisive mining policy and taking advantage of its position as compared to other countries, was able to get significant increase in gold, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum, and copper production. With regard to the latter two products, Chile has become the No 1 producer. This sector has brought into the country a decisive and significant amount of foreign currency. The contribution made by the National Copper Corporation has been important and its 1982 production has received world recognition due to its excellent results, considering that 1982 was the worst year for copper producers since the war.

The hard-working miners and managers of our largest enterprise deserve the recognition of the entire nation for a success which fills all Chileans with pride.

On the other hand, ENAMI [National Mining Enterprise] continues to implement a series of measures which have allowed the small and medium mining sector to successfully overcome the drop in price of those metals, and to considerably contribute to the increase of national production by using labor. The purchase of minerals carried out by ENAMI increased during the January-Uuly 1983 period by 44 percent for gold, 82 percent for silver, and 28 percent for copper, compared to the same period last year. It should be pointed out that these measures were carried out with resources of the enterprise itself without having to resort to its surpluses or to the portion of its profit earmerked for fiscal funds.

Regarding hydrocarbons, oil production in 1982 increased by 3.5 percent compared to 1981. This increase allowed us to replace imports for approximately $620 million and supply 52 percent of national needs.

The transport and telecommunications sectors obtained World Bank financing for two important surveys on the institutional and administrative efficiency of the national transport system and on determining the feasibility of developing a transport service between the metropolitan area and the ports of the central zone. The prior survey was also carried out with technical assistance of the United Nations through its Economic Commission for Latin America. Moreover, we ratified our support to the agreement for international land transport between the Latin American southern cone countries which represents an important tool in facilitating international highway transport.

In view of the need and importance of maritime and air transport to isolated towns in southern Chile, and the Juan Fernandez and Easter Islands, and since it represents non-profit traffic; the state has granted subsidies, through public bids, to safeguard these services throughout this year.

The general communications law was promulgated, allowing private sector participation, competition and the erradication of unnecessary restrictions. In order to analyze the telecommunications policy and propose the necessary changes, the National Telecommunications Commission, which will be an advisory body to the president of the republic, was created.

Regarding the public works sector, the repairs on the longitudinal highway [main north-south Chilean highway] have continued. The paving of 311 km was completed in this period. This portion added to those previously paved amount ot 1,296 km, with an accumulated investment of approximately $215 million, which includes the financing of the International Development Bank and the World Bank.

The work being carried out on the southern longitudinal highwav, a project initiated by this government, has advanced 47 km in addition to the work carried out on 47 km on adjacent roads and 375 meters of bridge work. With the aforementioned, so far we have completed 850 km of highway, 343 km of adjacent roads, and 2,529 meters of bridge work. This has allowed the integration of more than 100,000 square km of land to the Chilean fatherland.

In June the overall highway improvement program was completed, thus providing the 8th, 9th, and 10th regions with 122 bridges, 44 km of adjacent roads, 1,266 km of repaired roads. This program represented an investment of approximately 4.2 billion pesos.

Regarding social works, Iquique City has new reservoirs which will ensure the supply of potable water to its inhabitants until the year 2000. This required an investment of approximately 310 million pesos.

In addition, to the third phase of the rural potable water program has benefitted a rural population of 21,740 inhabitants in 38 towns located between the 4th and 12th Region. At the end of this third phase, 65 percent of the rural population will have potable water.

Another important achievement is the potable water and sewage systems that have been built in various urban centers. To date, 92 percent of the people living in urban areas have potable water and 70 percent of them have sewage facilities. We take pride in these figures because they place us at the forefront in Latin America in this respect.

The government has attached special significance to clearing title deeds of small land holdings and has been fully subsidizing this program in view of its high social impact. since early 1981, when these programs began extensively, 600 million pesos have been earmarked for this purpose. Improved procedures have been instrumental in solving 35,000 cases during this period, making it possible for 35,000 persons to become legitimate owners of the land they now occupy. In so doing, we have complied with the government's objective of extending this much cherished right to the largest possible number of Chileans. Therefore, I want to reiterate today that this government is creating landowners, not proletarians.

The transfer of nonessential government-owned land being implemented throughout the country is primarily designed to increase residency and to promote development in distant regions.

In keeping with decree No 2,885, the government has granted free land title deeds to native Chileans of Easter Island, while retaining government-owned areas which have special cultural value.

As in previous years, the Production Development Corporation [CORFO] has continued to have surpluses. In 1982, CORFO transferred a 10.6-billion-pesos surplus to the state Treasury. Again in 1983, CORFO has not requested a state contribution to finance its operations but, on the contrary, has continued to supply large surpluses to the Treasury.

The effective actions carried out by CORFO's subsidiaries were instrumental in developing investments totaling more than 25.6 billion pesos. Its production has totaled 92.6 billion pesos and its sales 96.5 billion pesos [as received]. CORFO has also provided financial support to agricultural, industrial, mining, tourist, fishing, and forestry sectors, on which it counted for the CORFO-bid financial program which totals approximately 17.3 billion pesos.

The national defense sector: The armed and security forces have consistently fulfilled their duty of safeguarding our territorial integrity to preserve national sovereignty and constitutional order. Their faithful compliance with their specific duties, which I am today emphasizing with satisfaction, has enabled them to become instruments of peace and internal tranquillity, and has earned for them the people's full recognition and respect.

Despite budget cuts, our national defense institutions have maintained and even improved their professional efficiency, thanks to the dedication and professionalism of all of their members.

Without overlooking their specific functions, these institutions, which have supported all national development processes and aspirations, have also performed many activities to benefit the public through several civic action operations, which have had a great human and material significance. This is proof of the civilian-military solidarity existing in Chile.

The Army has continued its policy of renewing and of applying greater dynamism to its production and engineering systems and to scientific and technological research. Special emphasis has been placed on promoting development of our national military industry through integration with the private sector. Thus we are currently manufacturing armored cars and several types of weapons which are even being exported.

The Military Geographic Institute has achieved during this period the largest cartographic production in its history, thus moving to the forefront of its counterparts in Latin America.

The Navy has increased its efficiency and professional training and through its sea and air deployments it has carried out intensive activity to safeguard Chile's sea heritage by zealously protecting our sovereignty. The unselfish presence of Navy men in the inhospitable latitudes of our southern seas in particularly noteworthy. Moreover, ASMAR [Naval Docks and Yards] has continued to develop a naval construction industry. It must be noted that new Navy units have been put in service this year.

Through its aeronautics industry, the Chilean Air Force has continued to achieve effective developments in assembling planes. In keeping with this program, a training plane built in Chile has participated in international aeronautic exhibits in Great Britain and France.

Regarding the incorporation of women into military activities, the Army, and more recently the Air Force, have continued to train and instruct women personnel. The Carabineros corps has continued to promote its institutional development policy by training its personnel in new operational techniques, by improving its administrative and services system, and by renewing its logistic capabilities through the incorporation of advanced technology. All this has allowed us to safeguard peace and domestic order, and to permanently police our borders.

Moreover, during this year the National Intelligence Center [CNI] has carried out fruitful efforts to help the community and to safeguard the nation's security. The permanent technical and scientific training of its professionals, in keeping with modern techniques and with the rational distribution of its human and material resources, have had a positive effect in all investigations; and it has considerably improved in the investigation of cases involving crimes against persons and property.

Our fatherland has also carried out a permanent role at the international level through INTERPOL in the struggle against international crime, and particularly against drug trafficking.

The police forces have carried out a permanent and successful struggle against subversion and crime. Once again, the most striking characteristic of our national defense institutions has been their unconditionally staunch support for the clear concept of firm unity and loyalty in keeping with the high interests of the country. This is something I note with deep emotion, and it compels me to pay my most sincere tribute to those who fell in the line of duty.

As for Chile's foreign policy, in keeping with its tradition of upholding international agreements, our country has upheld and reasserted at all levels and international forums the principles of the inviolability of treaties, the peaceful solution to controversies, opposition to the use of force, and support of the principle of nonintervention.

Chile believes in peace, and its diplomacy is at the service of such a noble cause. We believe that peace must always be the ultimate goal of our foreign policy. Chile opens its doors to establish friendship and cooperative ties with all nations of the world based on the sole condition of respect and the mutual acceptance of those legal guidelines that are the basis for international coexistence.

We are receptive toward governments that are interested in and show a healthy friendly interest toward us. However, we will continue to reject any interference from any country that strives to interfere in those domestic affairs that are not of their concern.

The traditional ties that unite us to the Americas and Europe are today strengthened by the increasing presence of Chile in Africa, Asia, Oceania, and the Pacific. In our constant effort to achieve agreements, we also strive to reassert our identity as a developing country that is struggling to achieve equality and the recognition of its legitimate aspirations through the holding of negotiations instead of sterile confrontations.

We deeply identify with our Latin American tradition. Therefore, Chile will always grant priority to this region and to its vital reality, since we share with all Latin American countries common political and economic concerns and the traditions of freedom and independence. The historic objective of achieving a united and integrated Latin America has been invariably frustrated by the interference of interests that are foreign to the region, interference in the leadership of our internal political affairs and in the establishment of our international goals.

Our ties with the Latin American community have been strengthened during the last decade. The expansion and diversification of our foreign trade has permitted us, among others things, to increase regional exchange, which has also been promoted by agreements reached at numerous meetings held by businessmen and joint commissions.

We have also made an effort to make sure that Chile will play an active role in ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], SELA and in all other forums dealing with the Latin American socioeconomic situation and its future prospects.

We have been very careful to direct our best efforts to the OAS, in order to strengthen the principles of peace and cooperation of this regional organization.

Our relations with the Republic of Peru are becoming increasingly stronger and our viewpoints have become increasingly similar. Within the framework of our close relations with Peru, we will soon complete construction of the port facilities to be used by that country in Arica. These facilities will be built in keeping with the terms of the 1929 treaty.

Chile and the members of the Permanent Commission on the South Pacific share the important task of defending the Latin American position in the Pacific Ocean basin. Latin America has played a pioneering role in the creation of the Law of the Sea and in the protection of sea resources, which are so vital for development.

My government is particularly satisfied with the varied ties that we have with Brazil.

Relations with the Argentine Republic deserve particular consideration. Chile's good neighbor policy has always been present in the dialogue held with the Buenos Aires government. We have always wanted to show our best good will to peacefully and in a friendly manner settle these existing disputes. We believe that the integration between Chile and Argentina is an inescapable historical imperative to which we have attached great importance.

However, this scheme of cooperation that we hope for has been hampered by the southern dispute, which remains unsolved despite the long time which has elapsed since the beginning of the mediation of Pope John Paul II. Nevertheless, we reaffirm our deep confidence in the pope; we express our hope that his mediation efforts will soon reach a successful end, and we reiterate the Chilean people's and Government's appreciation of the pope's continuous efforts to bring peace to the two nations.

We attach great importance to our ties with the United States, a country with which we maintain a positive exchange of views on bilateral, regional, and international issues, thus giving rise to a fruitful relationship. In this regard, we must point to the usefulness of the permanent consultation system implemented by the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department.

Our ties with Western Europe have been based on a sound relationship covering cultural, cooperation and trade issues. Present political circumstances have failed to weaken these three channels of communication with the European nations. In addition, new prospects and possibilities are constantly developing.

In recent years, we have developed strong ties with Asia. We have also strengthened our traditional relations with the PRC, Japan, the ROK, and other countries of the region. We have also established relations with all the ASEAN countries, with Pakistan, Burma, Bangladesh, with Arab Gulf countries, and with the expanding island community of the southwestern Pacific.

Chile has been present in Asia and in the Pacific since its early days as an independent nation. This proves our determination to belong to the Pacific community.

It is our purpose to maintain good relations with all Middle East nations, to strengthen our traditional ties with them, and to cooperate with all peace initiatives for that region. We have similar intentions regarding our relations with Africa. We have increased the number of our diplomatic missions in that continent. The dialogue has been strengthened by the interests we share as developing countries. We have made use of all channels that are open to us, and we will continue to do so, to approach the nations that want to share our friendship and our willingness to cooperate, in the quest for a better international coexistence.

The government's foreign policy has paid special attention to its participation in the United Nations, where Chile's contribution has always been felt. In the last few years, we have been subject to attacks and efforts have been made to distort the truth and the image of what we have done. Despite this, and aware of our national rights, Chile will continue to go ahead free and sovereign toward the construction of a full and vigorous democracy willing to play its role in the international community.

Countrymen, in addition to watching over the country's economic and social development, the government has faithfully fulfilled its commitment to lead Chile to institutionalization in accordance with the 1980 Constitution. In addition to constitutional organic laws already in effect or going through the legislative process, the Council of State has recently begun to study laws of a political nature that are demanded by institutionalization to obtain the appropriate legal instruments for the reestablishment of a solid and effective system.

Chile now requires new civic habits putting aside hatred and passions and making possible the unity of all Chileans to jointly build, in harmony, the future of the fatherland. The political plan that I considered appropriate to implement, which has been entrusted to the interior minister for implementation, is a concrete action aimed at creating the basis for the harmonic coexistence we all want.

I have instructed the interior minister to contact different sectors in order to clarify positions and promote understanding in order to strengthen the stability and efficiency of the political system that has been established by the Constitution.

We have never denied the opposition the right to express its ideas. Neither have we expected that all Chileans would unconditionally support our position. However, we have also clearly demanded respect for the legitimate authorities, respect for our right to fulfill the goals that we chose on 11 September 1973 -- when we had to assume power because it was the only way of rescuing out country from the tyranny -- and respect for the institutions of our country, which is ruled by the Constitution of 1980.

The government decision to undertake the study of laws dealing with political activities has been met by some attitudes that are similar to old political tactics. Once again, I must say that the country needs men who are able to overcome demogogy, and politicians who are genuinely interested in serving their country and who must ignore slogans and prejudice, giving preference to the national interest and to reason.

The lack of the most elementary politically realistic approach, the adoption of incorrect premises, distortion, and rumors make no contribution and degrade our coexistence.

Much has been said about democracy; however, there are just a few people who would agree to bear the responsibility involved in democracy. Therefore, democracy has turned into a mere formula used for the sole purpose of endorsing the proposals made by politicians. The institutional order that has been set forth by the Constitution includes the mechanisms that will prevent the vices that seriously affected the previous political plan. But it is also necessary that politicians become fully aware of their responsibility and act accordingly.

One cannot ignore the institutional order that Chileans have chosen to establish.

The Armed Forces and the forces of order have assumed an inescapable commitment to the fatherland. They will honorably fulfill that commitment, no matter what sacrifices they must make.

Ill-intended malicious criticism, attempts to divide us, terrorist violence, and pressure will not prevent the progressive evolution of the institutional process which will lead to what we have called total democracy. We have recently witnessed the call for protests by opposition groups that have resorted to outrageous rhetoric and well-known demagoguery. By terming their acts peaceful, they have tried to evade their responsibility in the destruction and deaths they have caused.

The government has reacted with realism and determination in order to safeguard the Chilean community and to ensure normal development of national activities but the agents of violence have shamefully and cynically held the government's actions responsible for the violence.

Contrary to the attempts of those sectors blinded by rage, the great majority of Chilean citizens is striving to overcome the transitory difficulties we are experiencing by working honestly and by advocating the atmosphere of peace and order which the Armed Forces have worked to maintain throughout these years.

There might be those who are not capable of overcoming their personal interests or their partisan ambitions. It is they whom we call upon to reflect, to become aware of their responsibility to Chile, and to lay aside their attitude, for the benefit of all Chilean citizens.

National liberation represents communism's worst defeat and it will never forgive us for our 11 September victory, nor for our achievements. Therefore, in view of the latent threat, I now call upon all Chileans to remain alert in order to defend our freedom and repudiate every germ of totalitarianism.

Terrorism and violence are tools which are used to intimidate our fellow countrymen and disrupt our coexistence. We view these actions as the most serious threats to contemporary society. Therefore, I deem the adoption of all the measures necessary to do away with them a duty and responsibility to the fatherland.

The treacherous and cowardly assassination of the intendant of the metropolitan area, Major General Carlo Urzua, is another expression of the despicable actions of the terrorists who resort to crime in order to fulfill their vile objectives.

The death of such a distringuished officer, to whom I pay homage for having been a fine soldier and patriot, as well as for his dedication and spirit to serve the public, represents an attack on our people which affects our most cherished national values.

Gentlemen, neither my government nor the people of Chile are scared or are willing to tolerate terrorists, who, connected to international networks, seek to interrupt our sovereign process. We now know who is responsible for that vile assassination. They have been arrested by the public security forces, and their identity and background reveal that they are Marxist terrorists, trained in communist countries, and who arrived in our country with foreign aid in order to disrupt our social peace.

These events have served as irrefutable proof of a reality which clashes with the immorality of those who, with an unforgivable infamy, intended to sow doubt and suggest that others were responsible for that indescribable crime. They also sought to distort Chile's image abroad with the purpose of enhancing their well-known slander campaign.

We will face any attempt to disrupt public order with energy, and we will prosecute any expression of terrorism and violence, taking into account that the peoples' tranquility and social peace are desired by all Chileans and are an essential condition for political and socio-economic development.

The government derogated the state of emergency, a measure that should be fully understood, which was taken in order to eliminate restrictions which the government has to enforce in order to preven acts contrary to social peace.

These restrictions no longer exist, but the government has the authority to resort, when circumstances deem it necessary, to the state of exception [estados de excepcion] provided for by the current Constitution and which represents a legitimate right, from the judicial point of view as well as from the government's duty to safeguard the state's security.

Countrymen, the government has continued to develop an overall action plan, the essential achievements of which I have already talked about. In the next few years, we will continue implementing the necessary policies and programs so that the country can overcome its current difficulties and achieve great development in all areas. In order to stimulate economic reactivation, I believe it appropriate to enforce the following measures:

Considering the importance of further developing mining activity, we will submit to the legislative branch a draft law making changes in tax regulations for small mines so that the percentages currently paid as imcone tax are reduced. This tax reduction is aimed at giving impetus to the activity of small mines and at creating more jobs.

The government is also submitting a draft law eliminating the 20-percent added value tax and other additional taxes on the regular sale of gold and blank coins and troy ounces. This is aimed at creating a strong additional incentive for the development of gold mining. This measure will be implemented, mainly keeping in mind that these instruments are a means of exchange and not goods exchanged for services.

To promote the industrial activity of small businesses, changes will be proposed in the regulations for endorsements and guarantees of the financial system aimed at providing support to small industries which have no means for requesting credits. In this regard, the regulations for maximum capital and fixed assets required to have access to the funds will be changed, making them less restrictive.

Regarding agricultural producers, changes will be made in the requirements concerning the maximum extension of [the land] to have access to endorsements and guarantees of the fund. This will create incentives for the effectiveness and capitalization of small producers. The loan limits will be increased and the payment terms will be extended in the financial system for small businessmen in general.

Regarding the export sector, the government believes that this sector represents the motor of our future growth. To expedite its development, coordination will be carried out among the different state organizations involved in increasing export contacts and close relations between state organizations and exporters. This measure will be a complement to the incentive given to our exports by the existence of a real exchange rate.

A substantial increase in cattle raising will be promoted to export meat surplus and to take advantage of a country free of foot-and-mouth disease. To do this, the construction of an adequate infrastructure for cattle slaughter houses and meat packing plants will be promoted.

With the purpose of stimulating the demands of productive activity in general and without disregarding the commitments already made, measures will continue to be adopted to increase internal credit. This will decrease interest rates, thus alleviating the productive sectors.

Regarding state enterprise, the government will implement a system to improve their administration. It will establish a control organization separate from administrative system. It will also continue the privatization of those enterprises which need to be transferred to the private sector. The government will also continue implementing the policy of selling state assets, including shares in enterprises, and allowing the participation of the private sector in capitalizing those enterprises.

The government will also summit to the legislative branch a draft law increasing the subsidies to forestry from 75 to 90 percent for 2 years. Regarding salaries, on 11 March I announced three increases equivalent to 30 percent. I also pointed out that readjustments will be made when additional resources are obtained, and this is why last July I ordered a 5-percent salary increase.

The government would like to grant better salaries, but since it is aware that unemployment is the biggest problem of our economy, it has decided to allocate all new available resources to reduce the unemployment rate as soon as possible so that the problems of those who currently have no jobs or income may be solved. Therefore, I call upon the understanding of all my fellow countrymen so that with our own sacrifice we may show our characteristic spirit of authentic solidarity by helping our fellow workmen.

Nevertheless, the government has ordered that all public workers, who are not under collective bargaining contracts, receive a 15-percent salary adjustment as of 1 January 1984. This measure will not affect the 30-percent bonus authorized for November nor the additional measures to be adopted in 1984 to safeguard the purchasing power of this sector's salaries.

Fellow countrymen, should the international financial markets return to normal during the next few years, with the adoption of moderate interest rates and the granting of credits to developing countries, the Chilean economy can expect to achieve a sustained growth rate of between 5 and 6 percent. However, exports, which we estimate will increase by 75 percent during the next decade, will play a very important role in achieving this growth rate. Exports should yield a favorable balance in order to be able to meet our foreign commitments.

The stability of price levels will also always be one of the government's main concerns, since it believes that inflation is a scourge for the lower income sectors.

The economic growth which we will promote will only be achieved through an important effort for domestic savings, which should be higher than the record saving figure, as well as the use of foreign loans which should be mainly used to finance projects that will promote exports and the replacement of imported goods. The required investment must also be supported by foreign capital; therefore, we will maintain measures which are indispensable to encourage foreign investments in our country.

In this regard, the tax reform which is being studied represents an effective means to encourage the consumers as well as the productive enterprises to save. The increase of investments and growth which we are determined to achieve should allow the national economy to create jobs in keeping with the normal growth of the work force.

These goals will only be achieved if both producers and consumers are able to determined the destination of productive resources within a framework of an opening to international competition, with the state playing a subsidiary role and with fair laws which would allow the economy to seek the welfare of all consumers. Once these conditions have been set, Chile can expect its economic policy, based on creative spirit of private enterprise, to achieve legitimate prosperity within a society that respects basic principles of freedom and justice.

Fellow countrymen, in addition to economic and social goals, I also want to disclose some other issues which represent important steps within the institutionalization process we are creating. Upon completing 10 years since the military uprising and in beginning a new phase of activities aimed at completing and consolidating a new institutional stage, the government is determined to increase the citizenry's participation and normalize all sectors of national activities in order to achieve full democracy.

I hope that the chance which has been given to members of the opposition to participate in the State Council's activities in order to draw up political laws will be acknowledged with patriotism and dignity.

Moreover, the government will request the cooperation of personalities of each region of the country to draw up those laws.

Regarding the political recession, the current Constitution bans political partisan activities so long as the political parties law, to which the government grants great importance, is not in force. This, however, does not ban the development of political activities and debate which should be regarded as a preliminary phase necessary for the development of political activities.

The government has always respected and acknowledged those who have acted honestly and responsibly, driven by the sole desire to serve their country. I call upon them today, and ask them to evaluate impartially what the government is doing to build a serious political system, in which politicians must be aware of their essential mission and the contribution of their experience in this field.

Fellow citizens, in keeping with the government decision to continue moving forward, the community development councils and the regional development councils will soon begin operating. This step, which is being taken in keeping with the Constitution, will allow the people to participate in decisionmaking. The government has also decided to study the creation of a socioeconomic council, the objective of which will be to open an efficient channel for the participation of the people. Business, labor, and government sectors will make up this council, which will jointly address the issues affecting those sectors.

On the other hand, civilians will be designated to occupy some positions that are now filled by personnel of the Armed Forces and of the forces of order. This will be done gradually. Higher education institutions will gradually apply the regulations set forth by their respective statutes, thus advancing toward their normalization. However, the government decision to prevent the politicization of university life remains unchanged.

In addition to the aforementioned steps, which reveal an unquestionable willingness to achieve the real and stable democracy that all of us want, the government is considering the possibility of calling for a plebiscite in the future, to consult the people on eventual constitutional amendments regarding the legislative system.

The urgency and significance of the economic and political tasks that we will undertake will not exclude other objectives, which are also significant, and which are aimed at improving the standard of living of Chileans and accelerating our development. These objectives are: To defend and promote Chilean culture by strengthening the creative capacity of the people, their artistic expression, their intellectual development, and their intrinsic values, which make up the essence of our fatherland and of the Chilean people's historical and spiritual heritage; to support and promote scientific and technological development, an essential condition for our development, by encouraging the training of scientists and specialists, and by promoting the creation of our own technology, which will suit our country's needs; to preserve the environment and our natural resources by preventing their destruction and by stimulating a rational, technical, and controlled exploitation and programs designed to preserve native species; to improve the Chilean standard of living by forging national awareness on undertaking a joint task to enhance and to further our achievements in the health, nutrition, housing, and educational sectors; to integrate and develop rapidly all Chilean regions through special investment and development programs, and assistance and population projects, which will best adjust to the possibilities of each region and thus complete the regionalization plan which is already underway; to project Chile's role in the foreign sector above current circumstances, keeping in mind the near future and the role our country is entitled to play in what has been called the era of the Pacific Ocean.

These objectives should attract the attention of all Chileans, especially of those who by vocation and training have excelled in the various specialities involved and whom the government will call upon to participate. All public organizations will be open to constructive suggestions and ideas from those who want to help in building a great destiny for our nation. It is our purpose to build a great fatherland and to clear new paths for Chilean youth.

This task will later result in numerous concrete achievements which will bring about deep changes in our country and will open broad prospects for creativeness and resourcefulness, especially in the work of young professionals who want to serve their country and to shape their future at the same time.

Chilean men and women, we have completed 10 years of demands and of meeting challenges. They have also been full of accomplishments which have placed the country into a new perspective that will certainly lead us to full democracy. The years ahead will also require sacrifices of us and the loyal and patriotic support of all Chileans to fully comply with our essential objective. I am sure everyone will be able to measure up to the responsibility and commitment the fatherland requires from them.

Our people have regained their basic unity. If some disagreements persist, they are not insurmountable. The government does not intend to overlook these disagreements, which are a natural characteristic of a free country, but seeks to either overcome them or reconcile them for the sake of our supreme national interest. Each woman, each man of this land, each worker, each professional, and each businessman is responsible for defending our future as a free, sovereign people and to forge our future and consolidate our national values to safeguard national, political, and socioeconomic development.

As president of the republic, I want to reiterate today that it is my government's unrenounceable objective to comply with its commitment to free Chile from the totalitarian threat, and to project it through the path of order and progress to which our people are entitled.

Filled with the emotion stemming from the memory of the heroic action of 11 September 1973, I want to extend from this podium my greetings and a fraternal embrace to my fellow countrymen, and to convey to them my appreciation for their honest, frank support which has been the greatest stimulus in my task as a ruler.

I want to end my speech by expressing my great faith in my fatherland, its children, and its destiny. May Almighty God continue to give His blessings to this land we love so much. I want to reaffirm once again that Chile has been the subject of our highest ideals and of our greatest efforts to promote the good of the nation. Thank you.

STATE OF EMERGENCY LIFTED FOR ELECTIONS

PY092246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government today lifted the state of emergency and the suspension of constitutional guarantees in order to create a favorable atmosphere for the upcoming municipal elections. However, the decision, which was made by the Council of Ministers, will not apply to Huancavelica, Ayacucho, and Apurimac Provinces, where the state of emergency will be maintained in order to fight terrorism.

The decision was announced by Fernando Schwalb, the president of the Council of Ministers, during a press conference he hosted at Government House at the end of a session held by the Council. Schwalb said that the decision shows the government's willingness to create a favorable atmosphere for the municipal elections. "In this significant democratic event," he noted, "neighbors will choose their mayors and councilmen." On 28 July 1983, the government extended the state of emergency until 28 September.

TERRORISTS ATTACK HOUSES OF EUROPEAN CONSULS

PY100326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2101 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Peruvian police today reported that on Thursday unidentified persons, presumably members of the Shining Path extremist group, threw Molotov bombs at the house of Ricardo Guerra Quintin, the Netherlands deputy consul in the city of Chiclayo, located 752 km north of Lima. According to an initial police investigation, the attack took place early on Thursday and the Molotov bombs were hurled from a car. Some doors and windows of the building, which is located in downtown Chiclayo, were damaged. The deputy consul's family -- his wife and sons -- were on the second floor of the building but they were not hurt. However, they had to evacuate the building rapidly.

Moreover, the police noted that a similar attack was perpetrated last week against the residence of Eward Shindeir, the FRG consul in Chiclayo. The police added that this attack only caused some damage.

MISSING TEACHER'S BODY FOUND IN AYACUCHO

PA101648 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Eudocio Carrasco Coronado, secretary general of the Education Workers Union [Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Educacion] in the Province of Huamanga, Ayacucho Department, has reported that nine professors have been reported missing in this Peruvian city. [as heard] Carrasco added that the body of one of the missing teachers appeared on Tuesday at the Huamanga morgue. The teacher's union leader blamed the armed forces for the disappearances, which occurred in August, but the political-military command in the emergency zone headed by General Clemente Noel Moral has not commented on the disappearances.

The newspaper CORREO noted that the case which prompted a reaction from the Education Workers Union was the arrest of Professor Diogenes Prado Gomez on 18 August by the police, who gave no information to his relatives on his whereabouts until his body was found on Tuesday at the Ayacucho morgue.

COSTA RICA

MONGE DENIES MANAGUA CHARGES ON BOMBINGS

PA111859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1819 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has denied that the aircraft which bombed several areas in Nicaragua this week had departed from Costa Rican territory, as the Managua authorities reported. At the same time, Monge warned that Costa Rica "will not be deprived of its peace and liberty, because it has friendly nations that would not permit this, such as the United States and Korea."

The president attributed Managua's reports about the origin of the flights to "a campaign to discredit" launched by the Sandinists, who are attempting to "portray Costa Rica as the aggressor." He warned that if this "campaign" is pursued, he will take the case to international organizations, which will corroborate the "active neutrality" of the Costa Rican Government in the face of what he described as the "internal problems" of Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican authorities announced today that "the principal clandestine arteries" through which the anti-Sandinists transported arms to Nicaragua were closed last week.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN-FDR, PEACE COMMISSIONERS REPORTEDLY TO MEET

PA102032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2011 GMT 10 Sep 83

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Excerpt] Panama, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Representatives of the FMLN and the Salvadoran Peace Commission will meet this weekend, possibly in this capital or in Bogota (Colombia) Reliable sources confirmed to ACAN-EFE that the meeting between the guerrillas and the three members of the government's Peace Commission was arranged in the past week. The same sources added that in the wake of the first meeting held in Bogota, certain channels of communication were opened between the opposition forces and the Peace Commission.

Although the exact location of the meeting has not been confirmed, everything seems to indicate it will be in the Panamanian capital, because greater activity by FMLN representatives has been detected here in the past few days.

During the working meetings of the "Contadora Group," prominent members of the FMLN-FDR Political-Military Commission met with some foreign ministers who participated in the meeting. According to reports in Panamanian Government circles, FMLN and FDR members Mario Lopez and Guillermo Ungo met with foreign ministers of some of the member countries of the Contadora Group.

U.S. REPORTER 'INVITED' TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PA102154 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Sep 83 pp 4, 46

[Text] Government spokesmen have announced that U.S. correspondent Arthur Allen left El Salvador yesterday following an invitation to do so after being charged with alleged violations of the state of siege law.

We have learned that correspondent Allen wrote an article using a clandestine station his source. The same article was reproduced by a local newspaper. The government authorities studied the case and decided to invite the correspondent to leave El Salvador.

The Salvadoran Foreign Reporters and Correspondents Association presented a letter of protest, stating that its members report on Salvadoran and international matters from all available sources, publishing what the parties in conflict report as well as communiques and information supplied by the government.

CLASHES IN USULUTAN, SAN MIGUEL REPORTED

Jucuaran Temporarily Occupied

PA091622 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1544 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources have confirmed to ACAN-EFE that Salvadoran guerrillas have occupied Jucuaran, a city of approximately 25,000 inhabitants, in Usulutan Department, in the past few hours. According to reports, rebel groups took guard posts by surprise last night, and after intense clashes, were able to control the town temporarily.

It was reported unofficially that 6 soldiers may have died and 35 been wounded in the attack on Jucuaran military posts, but this has not been confirmed officially. Jucuaran is located 130 km from San Salvador and has been the scene of heavy fighting between guerrillas and government forces on previous occasions.

El Delirio Attacked

PA102226 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 83 pp 4, 19

[Text] Salvadoran Army troops and extremist groups engaged in heavy fighting at El Delirio military base and at a Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, substation 20 km outside San Miguel City. According to reports, the terrorist attack resulted in four guardsmen missing and many dead soldiers and rebels. It was also learned that the terrorists have damaged the new bailey bridge that had been built over the Grande River. The military garrisons protecting the two areas attacked were supported by UH-4 helicopters and A-37 aircraft.

While the fighting in El Delirio and at the CEL substation worsened, on the road to El Tamarindo beach a strong group of guerrillas ambushed a military patrol. Two soldiers were killed and four wounded. Another group of extremists stationed on the military road that branches off to Sociedad and Morazan set a truck on fire.

Military sources also reported that the town of Jucuaran, Usulutan Department, was attacked and occupied by a large group of extremists. However, the same sources added that the rebels have already been expelled from the town. The sources did not mention casualties during the operation to expel the rebels. Residents of the area stated that the operation lasted 5 hours.

The commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade said that San Miguel is under complete control of the Armed Forces.

Fighting Said Continuing

PA102151 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Sep 83 pp 4, 32

[Excerpt] Combined artillery, air force, and infantry forces, with the cooperation of the security and civil defense corps, have engaged in fighting with many terrorists who are harassing the towns of Jucuaran, Usulutan Department, and El Delirio, San Miguel Department.

In view of the possibility that these terrorist maneuvers could be intended to distract attention from the unloading of weapons on the coasts of Usulutan, San Miguel, and La Union, infantry troops have been deployed to the south, while other troops are attacking the extremists' main front.

The extremists are harassing Jucuaran with the use of modern weapons. The Army troops are carrying out an encircling operation, trying to prevent the withdrawal of the subversive groups. Fighting began in that area on Thursday night, and yesterday afternoon fighting was still going on. The number of casualties is still unknown.

COMMERCE SAID 'PARALYZED' IN NORTH DUE TO CLASH

PA082341 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] San Miguel -- Commercial activities have been paralyzed in several towns in the northern part of the country due to a clash which took place last Monday in Ciudad Barrios. Among the towns affected are San Gerardo, San Luis de la Reina, Ciudad Barrios, and Carolina.

According to reports, subversive groups attempted to erect barricades on a highway in Ciudad Barrios. When the National Guard realized what was going on, it cleared the highway and responded to the rebels' attack.

The private taxis which serve the routes between these towns and Carolina and Ciudad Barrios were stopped as they returned with passengers. Three buses were placed across the highway to block the mobilization of troops. Light vehicle and truck traffic was blocked until Tuesday afternoon due to the guerrillas' continued use of sporadic sniper fire to harass the authorities. There has been no information on casualties suffered by either the Army or the civil guard, which has been placed in charge of protecting coffee plantations.

ARMY DEFEAT OF REBELS IN SANTA CLARA REPORTED

PA082152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 83

[By Raul Beltran]

[Excerpts] Last night, Army units gained control of Santa Clara, in San Vicente Department, some 70 km east of San Salvador. As we reported on Wednesday, the leftists launched an attack on the small village of Santa Clara timed to coincide with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger's visit to our country, but were repelled by military units, which initiated a counterinsurgency operation in the area, taking control of the road from Santa Clara to the Panamerican Highway.

Meanwhile, the concern of parents in Santa Ana Department continues to grow as 5 more people, including 2 students, 2 workers, and a peasant, have disappeared in the past 24 hours, raising the number of persons reported missing in the last 7 days to 23. Finally, in San Salvador, the authorities have confirmed the death of 12 unidentified people in the past 24 hours as a result of political violence.

HAVANA CITES WARNINGS AGAINST TALKS WITH REBELS

PA090303 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Reports say that the Secret Anticommunist Army, a paramilitary group, has claimed credit for dynamite attacks carried out recently at the Jesuit residence in San Salvador and the home of writer Italo Lopez, the director of the Central American University library.

In flyers left at the sites of the explosions, this ultrarightist group threatened to start an open war against all in El Salvador who advocate talks and negotiations with the FMLN and FDR.

VENCEREMOS, FARABUNDO MARTI ON WEINBERGER VISIT

Sovereignty Surrendered for Aid

PA100105 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The master of the dirty war is visiting our country. Caspar Weinberger, the superduper U.S. secretary of defense, has come to El Salvador to evaluate the current condition of his puppet army. Caspar Weinberger is the highest U.S. official involved in waging the dirty war against the people of Central America. Weinberger has come to inspect the Salvadoran dictatorship's antinational army only hours after the FMLN launched its most important attack ever. Because of tactical ability, strength, technical skill, and audacity of our forces, we defeated the Army at San Miguel. We laid siege to the Army's barracks and subjected them to a massive artillery barrage, while other revolutionary units overran the dictatorship's garrisons on the outskirts of the town and sabotaged three strategic bridges, two coffee processing plants, and a power substation.

Weingerber's visit has proven to be a bitter pill for Ronald Reagan's administration, because this ambassador of war arrived here with the intention of having his false impressions confirmed, including the notion that the dictatorship has recovered the military initiative and disrupted the revolutionary forces -- allegedly thanks to the participation of the U.S. advisers who lead the war against our people. Weinberger's visit was sad. He could not have thought of any better way to reaffirm the surrender of our national sovereignty and to highlight the fact that our homeland has been sold for additional military aid than to invite President Magana to wine and dine aboard a U.S. aircraft carrier flying the U.S. flag.

There was one thing that the dictatorship did not dare do: take Weinberger to the Army's main barracks, where U.S. advisers train special troops. It is a bullet-riddled barracks in San Miguel, symbol of the dictatorship's defeat, symbol of the defeat of the imperialists' plans, and the start of new and greater victories for the people in arms!

Visit Said 'Insulting'

PA100412 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The engineers of death in the United States invented the National Commission of Reconstruction of Affected Areas, CONARA, plan as a means of forcing the people to grow sugarcane and coffee for the oligarchy. When they learned that the people were working all of that land in San Vicente without paying rent to the rich landowners, they sent in 11 battalions to force them to grow sugarcane and coffee for the Wright, Avila, and [word indistinct] families. Insulting our sovereignty and national dignity, Caspar Weinberger, the Yankee Pentagon criminal and minister of war for the demented warmonger Ronald Reagan, personally visited the area yesterday. He came in a helicopter directly from the airport.

This morning our companero, Commander Lucas, the man who led our revolutionary forces in the fight against the genocidal CONARA plan in San Vicente, explained the meaning of the visit by the sinister Caspar Weinberger to El Salvador and Central America:

[Begin recording] This visit [words indistinct] reaffirms the [word indistinct] U.S. Government's policy of intervening in the affairs of our country and of Central America in general. It is further proof of the government's inability [words indistinct] and this visit is insolent and shows a lack of respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of our people and of our brother countries in Central America and throughout the region. [passage indistinct] interventionist aid of the Reagan government. Despite this aid, our people continue to advance in their popular war to achieve final victory over imperialism, the oligarchy, and the puppet government. [end recording]

Failure of 'Crime' Confirmed

PA092107 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Caspar Weinberger, the sinister criminal, has come to the site of the crime that was planned in his offices merely to confirm that it has indeed failed. The plan failed because it never had the support of the people, who were willing to destroy and defeat it. Our political and military forces have remained undefeated. We are the defenders of national sovereignty and dignity. In San Miguel we defeated one of the dictatorship's biggest strongholds. We inflicted more than 300 casualties in a single blow. In San Vicente, our people's power is proving invincible. Our daring vanguard and our guerrilla columns are setting up ambushes and performing acts of sabotage. Mr Weinberger, San Vicente continues to be the land of the people's power.

VENCEREMOS, FARABUNDO MARTI ON MILITARY ACTIONS

Results of Campaign Outlined

PA110028 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Our victories in the city of San Miguel started our new "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" military campaign. The campaign is extending throughout our territory, achieving new victories. Now, from our Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front in Usulutan Department, we hear a report about new and victorious fighting with our people's weapons.

Radio Venceremos now establishes contact with the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade at the command post of its southern group, which is the headquarters of Commanders Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, and Juan Ramon Medrano. Commander Medrano now gives us information about these clashes:

[Begin relay] From the early morning hours of Thursday, 8 September, and within the context of the "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" military campaign, we started new maneuvers with the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade's southern group. The maneuvers were organized as follows:

1. Combat forces led by Commanders Julio and Javier started an attack at 0900 against enemy positions in the town of Jucuaran. Two sections of the national Army were forced to flee. They belonged to the 4th Military Detachment headquartered in Usulutan. Due to the enemy's low morale, these forces did not put up much of a fight. They primarily sought to avoid fighting. The enemy quickly moved toward Palo Marin, where they took up new positions. One part of their forces engaged in combat with our brigade's forces, with the following results: 4 enemy casualties and the recovery of a 90-mm cannon, an M-79 grenade launcher, 3 M-16 rifles, and 16 ammunition belts for M-60 machineguns.

2. That night these same forces were attacked by combatants of our brigade in the area known as Palo Marin. The enemy forces were again forced to flee after offering little resistance. They scattered and fled toward Usulutan, and our forces completely destroyed the bridge over the Palo Marin River on the road [words indistinct] to Jucuaran.

3. At 0000 Friday, 9 September, forces led by Commanders Roberto, Geronimo, and Ernesto attacked enemy positions at El Delirio Bridge. These positions included a strong military detachment of more than 200 soldiers from the 3d and 4th companies of the 3d Infantry Brigade. The enemy was forced to leave its positions by our columns, which were supported by [words indistinct] 60-mm mortars and 50-cal machineguns, Fighting continued throughout the morning until 3d Infantry Brigade forces arrived to reinforce the other units. In this fighting we annihilated two sections of the Army and recovered eight M-16 rifles. The enemy suffered a high number of casualities; we are now counting them. Likewise, the roads that lead to El Delirio Bridge have been secured by our forces. Near Intipuca, on the highway between La Union and El Delirio, an antipersonnel mine was set off, partially destroying one of the enemy forces' trucks coming from La Union toward El Delirio. On the coastal highway near Usulutan, our forces also attacked enemy reinforcements coming from Usulutan to El Delirio, setting off a mine that caused them a still undetermined number of casualties. With these new operations our forces have extended their [words indistinct] clashes with 3d Infantry Brigade units, and we have obviously weakened their forces and decreased their morale. [end relay]

Usulutan Bridge Destroyed

PA102212 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Attention, heroic Salvadoran people. The FMLN's "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign is advancing with new and greater victories.

Today our forces blew up El Delirio Bridge in heroic Usulutan Department. The troops guarding the bridge were attacked by our forces with 60-mm mortar and .30-cal machinegun fire and were forced to flee toward Usulutan. Over 200 men of the 3d Infantry Brigade of San Miguel -- hard hit last Sunday by the FMLN -- and the National Guard were guarding the bridge, but all resistance was in vain.

Meanwhile, without the slightest reaction and amid the disorderly flight of the puppet troops, the town of Jucuaran was taken yesterday, Thursday, 8 September, by FMLN forces. Troops of the puppet regime [passage indistinct] suffered four casualties. Our forces seized a 90-mm cannon, an M-79 grenade launcher, 3 M-16 rifles, and 16 M-60 machinegun ammunition belts.

That is how the forces of Farabundo Marti fight! Long live our political-military campaign "Independence, Freedom, and democracy for El Salvador"!

GUATEMALA

BODY OF RIOS MONTT'S SISTER REPORTEDLY FOUND

PA100202 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 8 Sep (AFP) -- According to unofficial sources, the body of Marta Rios, former president Efrain Rios Montt's sister, was found this afternoon on the outskirts of the city. Information gathered by AFP indicates that firemen found the teacher's body in a well in the suburb called San Cristobal City.

The former president's sister was kidnapped on 29 June, apparently by the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), one of the guerrilla groups that operate in the country. Official sources have not confirmed the report, but firemen identified the body and asserted that it was that of a woman who was pregnant, as Professor Rios was when abducted.

MEJIA VICTORES' SISTER KIDNAPPED BY ARMED GROUP

PA111538 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Official sources confirmed today that the sister of head of state Oscar Mejia was kidnapped in this capital by an armed group. The kidnapping took place yesterday, Saturday, at 1904 when Celeste Mejia Victores was leaving her office at the Guatemalan Social Security Institute.

Four young armed men, according to witnesses, were waiting for her outside the building and forced her to drive off with them. The government confirmed the news in a bulletin released by the Army Public Relations Office this morning. The communique indicates that the government "will not negotiate' with the kidnappers of the head of state's sister.

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER, DEPUTY APPOINTED

PA110355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0007 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Official government spokesman Colonel Pablo Nuila has announced that lawyer Gustavo Adolfo Lopez Sandoval was appointed interior minister today. The post has been vacant since early August.

Aroldo Cabrera was confirmed today as the new deputy interior minister. Cabrera had previously been the acting interior minister.

JUSTICE CONFIRMED; JUDICIAL REORGANIZATION CONTINUES

PA090506 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Ricardo Sagastume Vidaurre has received notice of his confirmation as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was officially notified yesterday of the decision of head of state General Oscar Mejia Victores to retain him as the head of the judicial branch and of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Donaldo Garcia Pelaez, secretary to the presidency of the Supreme Court, has reported that yesterday Sagastume received a letter from the presidency notifying him of the executive's decision to make no changes in the court.

Sagastume Vidaurre's actions have been censured by various professional sectors, as well as by officials and employees of the courts, who asked the head of state to remove him from office. Among other things, he is accused of firing judges and court personnel en masse.

Donaldo Garcia Pelaez has stated that the changes needed in the courts to improve the administration of justice will continue to take place, and did not dismiss the possibility of more transfers of judges and of disciplinary measures, which could even include the removal and indictment of some.

ARMY REPORTS 28 KILLED IN CLASH IN EL QUICHE

PA111258 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] As a result of an armed clash between guerrillas and army members in El Quiche Department 28 people were killed, according to an official army report. The incident occurred near Cuxpemech village, Playa Grande jurisdiction, Uspantan Municipality, in El Quiche Department. According to the report, a subversive camp was operating at that location. When the military units found the camp, an armed clash with its occupants ensued.

A bulletin released yesterday afternoon by the Army's Public Relations Service notes that the military patrols participating in this operation discovered a sort of concentration camp in the area where 54 individuals were being held prisoner and forced to perform hard labor. These persons were released. According to the Army report, the 28 persons killed were members of the subversive group.

Weapons, ammunition, explosives, electrical equipment, tents, claymore mines, olive green uniforms, a mimeograph [word indistinct], and Marxist propaganda were all found there. So far, none of the 28 dead have been identified, as they were not carrying documents.

In addition, the Army has reported that an underground guerrilla cache was discovered in the jurisdiction of (Tabil) village, Santa Cruz del Quiche Municipality, El Quiche Department. Weapons, ammunition, explosives, and canned food were found there.

HONDURAS

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER VISITS

Havana Notes Arrival

PA090455 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger has arrived in Honduras on the last leg of a tour that included Panama and El Salvador.

According to a report from the Spanish agency EFE, the purpose of Weinberger's visit to Honduras is to increase his familiarity with the activities of U.S. troops in the area and to personally develop a picture of the current military situation in Central America.

Caspar Weinberger will meet in Tegucigalpa with President Roberto Suazo Cordova and with General Gustavo Alvarez, the Honduran Armed Forces commander in chief.

In El Salvador, where he arrived Wednesday morning, the U.S. official met with that country's Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova. The Pentagon chief's visit coincided with the arrival in San Salvador of a contingent of 170 Salvadoran cadets who were trained at the U.S. base in Fort Benning.

Joined by Salvadoran Minister

PA091600 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 31

[Text] Salvadoran Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova arrived in Tegucigalpa yesterday. He will meet with President Roberto Suazo Cordova today, together with his U.S. counterpart Caspar Weinberger.

Gen Vides Casanova will participate in the intensive agenda prepared for the U.S. secretary of defense. Their first stop will be the Palmerola Air Base, from where they will go to Puerto Castilla to attend the graduation ceremony of Salvadoran students.

It was officially announced last night that General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the Honduran Armed Forces chief, and Gen Vides Casanova will deliver speeches at the graduation ceremony to be held at the Regional Military Training Center. The generals will then go to La Ceiba, where they will bid farewell to Secretary Weinberger. Vides Casanova will then depart for San Salvador from Tegucigalpa.

Attends Graduation at Puerto Castilla

PA092347 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Twelve hundred Salvadoran soldiers completed counterinsurgency training yesterday at the military training center in Puerto Castilla. They are members of the Gen Jose Manuel Arce Rapid Deployment Battalion. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, Honduran Armed Forces Commander Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, and Salvadoran Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova attended the ceremony.

The 1,200 Salvadoran soldiers who graduated yesterday from the counterinsurgency course at the military training center in Puerto Castilla will return to their country to fulfill their mission of bringing peace to El Salvador while faithfully observing the strictest principles of respect for human rights, Salvadoran Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said yesterday. Here are his remarks:

[Begin Vides Casanova recording] [Passage indistinct] I believe that the decision to set up this regional training center and to invite Salvadoran troops to receive training here will be judged in the future as one of the most positive and [word indistinct] actions for the reapproachement of our two peoples. To the commanders, officers, and troops of the Arce Battalion, I offer the most sincere appreciation that one soldier can offer another. (?Thank you) for giving me the opportunity to be proud of your exemplary conduct and behavior here in Honduras. [Words indistinct] to our country with several (?missions) to accomplish: The first is to restore the peace and tranquility that all the people of El Salvador have a right to enjoy. The second is to (?faithfully) observe the strictest principles of respect for human rights, and the third is to guarantee our people the most sacred of all freedoms: the right to elect their own leaders.

I would like to express my most fervent hope that we in Central America will soon, in the mot too distant future, see the ideal of Morazan fulfilled, the call for the unification of the five countries in Central America. [end recording]

General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, called for an urgent reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, during yesterday's ceremony marking the graduation of 1,200 Salvadoran soldiers who were trained at the Puerto Castilla military training center. Here are his words:

[Begin Alvarez Martinez recording, in progress] ...of the Honduran Armed Forces, and on behalf of my government, it is a great pleasure and a high honor to be able to congratulate the directors, instructors, officers, and support personnel of this center for the magnificant job they have done in such a short time, proof of the high degree of [word indistinct] and the vast experience and technical capabilities of the staff.

I kwould also like to extend special and [word indistinct] to the young graduates, members of the Arce Battalion, who can be quite proud of the fact that they are the very first graduates of the Regional Military Training Center. Their long hours of effort and sacrifice have made them pioneers in military dedication and cooperation. To the extent that military forces attain the maximal levels of training, they will be better prepared to face the forces of plunder, destruction, and death that are fiercely struggling to bloody the entire Central American isthmus.

It is also undeniable that without the technical and material cooperation of the U.S. Government, our best intentions and eagerness to help would not have allowed us to move beyond mere hopes. This is also an appropriate occasion to mention the imperative and urgent need to reactivate CONDECA as a common instrument for the defense of the peoples of Central America. At this crucial moment in our history, we must unite our forces if we are to survive as free peoples and consolidate ourselves as democratic nations. We have to present a worthy and honorable battle [words indistinct] the fanatical Marxist minorities, which (?encourage) despotism and nourish dictatorships while acting as false standard-bearers of the people's rights. [end recording]

You have just heard part of the speech delivered yesterday by Gen Alvarez Martinez at the Regional Military Training Center in Puerto Castilla.

Alvarez Martinez Cited

PA101742 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1850 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- A controversial U.S. training center where Green Berets train Salvadoran troops in antiguerrilla warfare will become a permanent base, Armed Forces Commander Gustavo Alvarez Martinez has announced. After bidding farewell to U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who visited the base at Puerto Castilla yesterday, Alvarez Martinez told newsmen that even if the region's conflictive situation were to diminish, Central American troops would train there permanently.

The training center installed this year was originally presented to U.S. and Honduran congressmen as a temporary measure to aid Salvadoran Government troops in winning their 4-year struggle against leftwing insurgents.

At yesterday's graduation ceremony of the first contingent of 1200 Salvadoran soldiers trained at the center, Weinberger and the ranking military chief appealed for expanded use of the installation for other Central American nations. A Honduran battalion will begin training in antiguerrilla tactics as soon as the Salvadoran graduates return to their country.

The decision to transform the center into a permanent installation was harshly criticized by Christian Democratic Congressman Efrain Diaz Ariviallaga. "Alvarez Martinez did not tell Congress the truth. What we have now is a permanent U.S. base in Honduras," he told a crowd of university students.

SUAZO TO (UNDERGO) MEDICAL TREATMENT IN WASHINGTON

PA082338 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Honduran President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova will travel to Washington next Sunday in order to continue his medical treatment at a military hospital there. Newsmen from Radio America obtained this information in confidence yesterday. It has been reported that the government will issue an official bulletin through its spokesmen to provide details of the president's stay in Washington.

Dr Suazo Cordova will be hospitalized at Walter Reed Hospital, and will be lodged in the presidential suite (?at the request) of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The cardiologist Alvarez Martinez, brother of the Armed Forces chief, has been named as one of the physicians who will accompany the president. As is known, Dr Alvarez Martinez became the president's chief physician after the president initially became ill in La Paz, his native city.

Few details of the president's stay in Washington have been reported to date although it is thought that it will be a short one since medical reports indicate that the president's current condition is positive.

It was also learned that a ministerial council headed by Government and Justice Secretary Oscar Mejia Arellano will act for the president during his absence.

COMMUNICATIONS SECRETARY RESIGNS; HANDAL APPOINTED

PA090431 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President Suazo Cordova has appointed Carlos Handal as the new secretary of communications, public works, and transport, replacing Jose Azcona del Hoyo, whose resignation has been accepted. Handal was Azcona's under secretary. Azcona will reportedly take his place in the National Congress today as just another Liberal Party deputy.

BOMB BLASTS, EXPLOSIONS IN VARIOUS AREAS REPORTED

San Pedro Sula Bomb Blasts

PA102222 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Sep 83 p 56

[Text] At approximately 1430 yesterday, San Pedro Sula police were alerted to the placing of an explosive charge in the building formerly owned by La Financiera Bank (Banfinan), behind the municipal palace.

There were two devices resembling fuses the size of drinking glasses, and the radius of their blast would have been approximately 60 meters.

The explosives, placed inside a plastic bag, were detected by several passersby, who immediately notified the security corps which disarmed them and turned them over to the Department of National Investigation (DNI).

The citizens of San Pedro Sula are alarmed due to the explosion of several bombs in different parts of the city, and the discovery of others that failed to go off.

Employees of several buildings, such as those of the Rivera and Company and the Atlantida Bank, have been forced to hastily evacuate their offices after receiving anonymous phone calls warning of bombs.

Explosion in La Ceiba

PA090333 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Peace in the harbor of La Ceiba was shaken by a tremendous explosion at about 2200 yesterday, when many La Ceiba residents were arriving home from night school and others were preparing to retire.

It was confirmed that the explosion took place at a gate opening on Distribuidora Atlantida, S.A., an automobile agency in La Ceiba. It is located at the end of San Isidro Avenue.

NICARAGUA

ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF PORT AUTHORITY OF CORINTO

Defense Ministry Reports Bombing

PA091505 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1459 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry today announced that a sector of the port of Corinto, the country's main port on the Pacific, was bombed this morning. The Defense Ministry's Public Relations Directorate summoned journalists for the next few hours to report on this attack on the Nicaraguan port.

Apparently the attack caused damage to the fuel tanks of the Esso company.

Planes Said From Honduras

PA091641 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1627 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Managua, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Two T-28 fighter planes which, according to the Nicaraguan [Defense] Ministry, entered Nicaraguan airspace "from Honduras" bombed Corinto port today, puncturing two fuel tanks.

Defense Ministry spokesman Sub-Commander Roberto Sanchez reported that the two planes tried to destroy the port authority area, dropping two bombs that missed the target. He explained that the bombs fell in the Pacific Ocean, where they exploded without causing any damage. The aircraft also fired "rockets" at fuel tanks in the country's main port, but did not hit that target. The officer explained, however, that shrapnel from the rockets punctured two tanks.

According to Sanchez, the planes also tried to bomb the Paso Caballos Bridge, which links Corinto with the country's interior, but they failed because Sandinist anti-aircraft defenses prevented them.

Once the antiaircraft batteries of the Nicaraguan Army repelled the attack, the attacking planes decided to stop firing on other targets and turned in the direction of Honduras, the Defense Ministry spokesman added.

Sanchez said that the intensity of the antiaircraft fire was such that it is believed one of the aircraft was hit. He added that the Sandinist Navy and Air Force are involved in "a search operation" in the area covering the path taken by the planes, "in an effort to find something."

The spokesman said the bombing did not cause any losses in terms of human life, but did admit that there was damage, "not of great importance."

He noted that this was not the first time Corinto port was attacked by "planes from Honduras," which fly very low over the sea to make it difficult for Nicaraguan anti-aircraft defenses to detect them.

He denied that Sandino port, also located on the Pacific, where there is an oil unloading operation, was bombed yesterday. He stressed that this port was not attacked, denying Honduran reports of an attack.

ARDE Claims Responsibility

PA091701 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1649 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] San Jose, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The military command of ARDE (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance), based in the mountains of southern Nicaragua, has claimed responsibility for the bombing of the port of Corinto on Nicaragua's Pacific coast. ACAN-EFE was informed, via the rebels' communications network, that the bombing was aimed at the oil tanks of the multinational Esso and Shell companies. According to the anti-Sandinist rebels' spokesman, the oil tanks "are in flames." The planes took off from liberated Nicaraguan territory where -- according to the spokesman -- ARDE has "many secret landing strips."

ARDE Issues Communique

PA100356 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 66 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Sandino Revolutionary Front and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, from the "Nicaraguan mountains" on 9 September]

[Text] The general command of ARDE (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance) informs the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that:

1. At 0530 on 9 September, two ARDE air force planes bombed the enemy's positions at the port of Corinto, within the framework of the "Turn Toward the Sun" operation.

2. One of the ARDE aircraft bombed two targets identified as fuel tanks, setting off a huge fire. The pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army, EPS, obtains its fuel from these tanks.

3. The other ARDE aircraft strafed the port twice and dropped several bombs on the pier at Corinto, causing considerable damage.

4. After successfully carrying out their mission, the ARDE aircraft returned to their base of operations in Nicaraguan territory under the control of ARDE's armed forces.

5. According to reports supplied by our internal resistance groups, the State Security's radio communications and electronic tracking installations were seriously damaged during yesterday morning's bombing. We wish to make it clear that the plane that crashed yesterday against the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport's control tower was not shot down by the enemy's antiaircraft guns, as we previously reported. The plane crashed as a result of the shockwave from one of the bombs dropped by our heroic pilots, Agustin Roman and Sebastian Muller. In an unusual and daring act, they decided to drop the bomb from a very low altitude to ensure that they hit their target.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past!

Mountains of Nicaragua, 9 September 1983

Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, ARDE armed forces commander in chief

Havana Reports Bombing

FL101358 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] It has been officially announced in a press conference that in recent hours two Honduran T-28 warplanes attacked installations at the Nicaraguan port of Corinto, causing minor damage before fleeing toward Honduras in the face of fire from antiaircraft batteries. Deputy Commander Roberto Sanchez, spokesman for the Defense Ministry, said the airplanes approached the airspace over this port, in northwestern Nicaragua, from the sea. They dropped two bombs in the direction of the docks. The bombs landed in the water without causing any damage. The airplanes also fired several rockets, two of which struck an area where there are numerous fuel tanks. None of the tanks was hit, but fragments from the impact struck two of them without further consequence. Then, two pirate airplanes attempted to bomb the Paso Caballos bridge, but they were unable to do so because of antiaircraft fire.

ATTACKING PLANES 'FROM COSTA RICA' REPELLED

PA101650 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Managua -- Three counterrevolutionary planes flying from Costa Rican airspace at 1900 yesterday tried to attack the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] military unit quartered in (Ciubalta), Rivas, 109 km south of the capital, Nicaraguan Defense Ministry sources have reported. The three unidentified planes flew over the military unit, but were forced to return south by national antiaircraft defense.

AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY FROM COSTA RICA SHOT DOWN

PA100253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0231 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry's public and Foreign Relations Directorate reported a few minutes ago that an airplane was shot down in the area of San Carlos. The report states that at 1500, an unidentified aircraft coming from Costa Rican airspace entered Nicaraguan airspace illegally in the area of El Bolillo [words indistinct], in Rio San Juan. The enemy aircraft maneuvered amid [passage indistinct] Sandinist People's Army troops are combing the area where the aircraft was shot down, looking for the fallen aircraft and its crew.

Attention, your attention. The army has just found the invader aircraft that entered our country today over the southern border and was shot down by our antiaircraft batteries. Further information on this will be provided in our regular newscast tonight at 2100.

Investigation Called For

PA101627 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Foreign Ministry communique issued in Managua in September; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports that, regarding the plane downed yesterday by national antiaircraft defense in the La Juana Island region in the San Juan River area, it has sent a note to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry asking that due investigations be carried out in order to clear up the incident.

Foreign Ministry Communique

FL091700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaragua has strongly protested to the Honduran Government the attack by that country's Coast Guard and airplanes on Sandinist warships [unidades de guerra] in Nicaraguan territorial waters.

A communique from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry states that two Nicaraguan naval ships were pursuing a Honduran fishing boat that had been suprised in Nicaraguan waters north of Puerto Cabezas. At the same latitude as Laguna Bismuna, three Honduran Coast Guard vessels began to attack the Sandinist naval ships.

The note adds that at about noon, an undetermined number of Honduran warplanes entered Nicaraguan airspace to reinforce the intruding Coast Guard vessels which were attacking the two Nicaraguan boats.

In the note, the Nicaraguan Government warns of the consequences of these acts and notes the strange coincidence of the acts with attacks on the airport and densely populated area of Managua yesterday morning.

HAVANA CITES FOREIGN MINISTRY DEMANDS TO HONDURAS

PA110124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has demanded that the Honduran Government investigate the use of its territory for aerial attacks against Nicaragua, and pointed out that one of the aggressor airplanes was shot down by Sandinist anti-aircraft defense units.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry denied that the airplane had been located, as asserted by international news agencies. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry stressed there is a coincidence between the latest attacks and provocations against Nicaragua, and the Contadora Group's meeting with the Central American foreign ministers in Panama City. The Foreign Ministry stressed that the bombs used in the latest attacks are U.S. made, thus proving the same criminal hand is behind these terrorist actions.

The latest reports reveal that one of the persons wounded during the attack on Managua's airport, Edwin Garcia Gonzalez, an employee of the National Customs Directorate, died as a consequence of wounds and burns received during the attack.

HAVANA CITES BORGE, TIRADO ON RECENT AIR ATTACKS

PA110346 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has blamed the U.S. Government for the airplane attacks against Nicaragua that have taken place during the last 72 hours. He recalled that Washington specializes in sending spy and aggressor airplanes against independent countries. There is no doubt, he added, that neither the traitor Eden Pastora, the CIA, nor the U.S. people move a hand without a White House order. Tomas Borge charged that U.S. airplanes continually violate Nicaraguan airspace during espionage missions over zones where counter-revolutionary actions later take place.

Likewise, Commander Victor Tirado, member of the FSLN National Directorate, blamed Washington for the air attacks recently suffered by Nicaragua. Tirado said that the counterrevolutionaries violate sovereignty, harm the national economy, and endanger the lives of Nicaraguan women, children, and elders -- all this with Ronald Reagan's blessing.

BORGE DELEGATION TO VISIT WESTERN EUROPE

PA071547 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Paris -- Commander Tomas Borge, member of the FSLN National Directorate and interior minister, is expected here on Tuesday, 13 September, as head of an important delegation that will tour several European countries.

According to Alejandro Serrano, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Paris, this is a private trip; however, he will be received by his French counterpart, Gaston Defferre, External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. The Sandinist delegation will also visit Spain, the Netherlands, the FRG, Austria, Greece, and Portugal.

Havana Report on Visit

PA110411 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Beginning next week, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge will visit seven European countries: Spain, Portugal, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Italy, and the FRG. In Athens, Tomas Borge will be received by Greek Prime Minister Andre Papandreou, who invited the Nicaraguan leader to visit the country as proof of solidarity toward the Sandinist revolution.

FSLN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GUYANA, SURINAME

PA071619 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] An FSLN delegation headed by Marcos Valle, member of the Sandinist Assembly, returned from Guyana and Suriname yesterday, where the leaders and chiefs of government of the two countries reiterated their firm support for the Sandinist revolution. The FSLN delegation met with Guyanese President Forbes Burnham, who expressed his concern on the dangers of aggression and the region's economic crisis due to U.S. policy. "The Guyanese people and Government reaffirm their support for the Nicaraguan revolution," Burnham said.

The FSLN, a special guest at the fifth biannual congress of the People's National Congress, is led by Ptolemy Reid, its secretary general, who also reaffirmed his active support for the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

The FSLN delegation was subsequently received by Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse, chief of Suriname's revolution. Bouterse has from the beginning supported the six-point peace proposal of the FSLN and JGRN [Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction], the delegation reported. Bouterse, leader and president of the political council of Suriname, stressed that his country, like Nicaragua, is facing the threats and economic and political pressures of the Reagan administration.

SANDINIST DEFENSE COMMITTEES MARK ANNIVERSARY

Daniel Ortega Gives Speech

PA100302 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Speech by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, in the Selim Shible neighborhood of Managua; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] ...and this CDS organization confirms the strength of the revolution's power. From the humble neighborhoods of Nicaragua, from the humble neighborhoods of Managua, this revolutionary power is being confirmed today. This Sandinist power is being confirmed today.

We all know that this revolution was carried out primarily by the workers, laborers, and peasants and that, therefore, it is truly a people's revolution.

The mere fact that delegations have come from very far away -- from Europe, Canada, the United States, and Argentina -- to show solidarity with our revolution is a gesture that the Nicaraguan people recognize and appreciate.

That is why, from the popular foundations of this revolution, our people, who are poor, hardworking, and humble, but who are also brave and determined to carry out their revolution, wish to thank you for this gesture and to tell you that the Nicaraguan people will defend their freedom to the utmost, and that criminal attacks like that which took place early this morning at Sandino Airport, at the Central America school, and near Father Miguel D'Escoto's home will not intimidate our people. They will not make our people surrender.

We are all familiar with the determination of the Nicaraguan people. It is the determination bequeathed us by Sandino, Carlos Fonseca, the heroes and martyrs of September, and those who defeated the Yankee invaders in 1856 at San Jacinto.

That same determination has been maintained, and it makes us shout firmly: Free fatherland or death: [applause, shouting of slogans]

Tirado Lopez Gives Speech

PA101550 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0108 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Speech by Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, in Esteli at the fifth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Sandinist Defense Committees -- live]

[Excerpts] First of all we must state that this event is organized by the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS]. However, it is also organized by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN. It is not just a CDS event. It is an event of the revolution and the government.

This date, 9 September, is a very important one for the Sandinist revolution. We do not just commemorate the fifth anniversary of the CDS; we also commemorate the first ambush of the National Guard in Cuscawas in 1975, led by Companeros Jacinto Hernandez and Filemon Rivera. They annihilated a patrol. In September 1978 we began the insurrection that culminated on 19 July 1979.

In the past few days there have been frequent and in-depth discussions on the patriotic military service. An anti-Sandinist campaign against the defense of the revolution was begun by some reactionary forces in the country.

This revolution must be defended. I do not think the problem of this revolution is a (?religious) one. It is a problem of the construction of a new society. [indistinct slogans] In the face of this, we want to state the following: All the enemy forces, inside and outside the country, that attack the revolution's measures in the economic, political, military, and social fields will be given an opportune and revolutionary answer. [applause, chanting of "people's power"] Those who try to discredit the FSLN, which is continuing the most noble causes of the anti-imperialist, nationalist, and Sandinist movements, will also be given an opportune, forceful, and revolutionary answer. [applause] The place we have won, the place the CDS has won, our place in Nicaragua's history has been achieved through great effort. No one granted it to us through a decree. It is a right we won through the revolution. We are not demanding this right. We are protecting this right because we have already won it, [applause] unlike some parties who have not won that right. [applause]

Now, as 5 years ago, Sandino's people are (?confronting) a war on various fronts; on the military, political, diplomatic, and economic fronts. In the past 2 days, the aggression has taken a new form. It has been intensified with air attacks. Yesterday it was the airport and the area near the home of Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto, and today it was the Port of Corinto. The counterrevolutionary forces that operate from Honduras and those of traitor Eden Pastora are directly involved in these actions. But behind them are the dollars of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the weapons, airplanes, and encouragement that the U.S. Government gives them. That government is mainly responsible for the criminal air attacks. With these barbaric and savage acts that will be remembered as part of the universal history of infamy and that show the cruelty of the conduct of the imperialist monster, the Reagan administration violates our sovereignty, harms our economy, destroys lives, and endangers the physical integrity of women, children, elderly people, and ordinary citizens. For U.S. imperialism, all of Nicaragua is a military target, because the counterrevolutionaries bomb and attack indiscriminately. They have the economic and military support of the current U.S. Administration.

CDS companeros: As we have said on other occasions, we reiterate our determination to prevent the deterioration and extension of the Central American conflicts. We are on the side of those who want peaceful solutions, but we are also prepared to face a direct U.S. aggression, an aggression of its allies, or both. [applause]

The meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers and the five Central American foreign ministers began the middle of this week. It is a crucial meeting, perhaps the most important held so far. Nicaragua is attending the meeting with a very clear idea of what it wants and what can really be achieved. We again insist that we have no illusions. It is not easy to achieve an agreement that will guarantee the security and peaceful coexistence of nations in the region. At the same time, it is not impossible to reach those goals. As long as there is the slightest possibility, the smallest hope of achieving a negotiated agreement, Nicaragua will be at the Contadora negotiating table. We cannot waste any opportunity to achieve peace. We have a duty and a responsibility to contribute to removing or eliminating the danger of war.

We are part of a political organization making great efforts to build a new society. The FSLN is an organization of builders, of men, women, and youths who have drawn up a program for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Nicaragua and our people. War is not included in any of our plans as a means to advance. No Central American country will advance with war. Anyone who thinks one can advance with war is wrong. That is why we, as revolutionaries, rule out war. That is why we combat it. That is why we can also go to war. We can go to war if there is no (?choice), not because we like it. Imperialism and the counterrevolutionaries do not care about death, destruction and bloodshed. We do care, and that is why we want peace. That is why we negotiate.

We don't want anyone's death. We want our people to be dedicated exclusively to the peaceful reconstruction of the nation. But in order to achieve this, the security of each Central American state must be guaranteed. A mechanism must be established to guarantee to us and to all the countries of the region that we will not be directly or indirectly attacked by other states, inside or outside the region.

We, the Sandinist revolution, do not threaten anyone. But there are some who think we do. There are some reactionary forces who think we threaten them. But even if they believe this, we are willing to sign any document promising not to intimidate anyone and to prove with deeds that this is our intention as long as, we repeat, as long as the same guarantees are given us, because if someone is threatened in Central America, it is Nicaragua. We have ships on both coasts, counterrevolutionaries infiltrating in the north and the south, and we are threatened with a U.S. military intervention. Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica are not threatened with a foreign attack.

The well-planned incursions into our country by the Somozist guardsmen are part of the foreign aggression. What occurred yesterday at dawn [words indistinct]. Those [word indistinct] have been exported from the north and south of our country. They are forces that have been artificially brought into our country's territory. Those forces do not have a social base. They are not counterrevolutionary forces from within the country. They are counterrevolutionary forces nourished by foreign forces. They are solely supported by the Central Intelligence Agency and some military forces of the Honduran Army. That is why we again repeat, and we don't tire of repeating, that we believe that once a system of collective security is established in our area, in Central America and the Caribbean, at a regional level, we can then hold a dialogue on the presence of (?others) and other points, on the presence of foreign military advisers and other military topics.

In addition, our security is threatened as long as there are military installations, bases, and schools in Honduras, as long as attempts are made from Honduras to destabilize us, as long as Honduran territory is used to give military or logistical support to the genocidal guards, and as long as bands are sent from that country to sow terror and destruction and destabilize this revolution.

We believe that the work of Contadora can result in [word indistinct], in concrete and specific (?negotiations) on security issues. Nevertheless, we are also sure that the U.S. Government will try by every means to introduce unacceptable conditions to achieve an agreement through Honduras. (?They) have already brought up some points that represent an intervention in Nicaragua's domestic affairs. The U.S. rulers, the Washington government wants us to negotiate domestic issues. They want us to negotiate the [words indistinct] the destruction of this revolution. They want us to discuss the intervention of this revolution. We cannot discuss that. We are going to fulfill our promises at the triumph of our revolution. Our commitment (?marches forward). We are going to hold elections. It is a commitment that, according to them, is very important. As we have insisted, we are not afraid of elections. I believe the new society emerges through elections. If the new society emerges through elections, we are going to hold elections. But we must also consider the moment. The only one here that can prevent the elections, the only one that can oppose elections is the United States, because if [words indistinct] or it creates an unfavorable climate, the elections can be held the following year or 2 years later.

U.S. policy is what endangers Central American security. They do not want to understand that there is a revolution, a new society here. They do not understand that [words indistinct] does not endanger Central American security. The U.S. military presence is what is worsening the Central American conflicts. What concerns the Contadora Group -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- is U.S. conduct in Central America. It is not the conduct of Nicaragua or its electoral program that concerns the Contadora Group.

Companero CDS leaders, people of Esteli: Today we have referred to the brilliant record and work you have been carrying out in the past 5 years. The FSLN and its National Directorate will not tire of recognizing the (?great) work you are carrying out in each neighborhood (?throughout) the country.

At a time of great sacrifice and great difficulties, the CDS will face and solve the problems. They will solve their own problems and those of the revolution. That is why the CDS is the important organization of this revolution. As the basic organization [words indistinct] and the confidence that the FSLN has in you. Free fatherland [crowd shouts "or death"].

Demonstrations Condemn Attacks

PA110030 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] During popular rallies held in Managua in commemoration of the fourth [as heard] anniversary of the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Nicaraguan people expressed their support for the revolutionary process and condemned the bombing of this capital yesterday by counterrevolutionary planes.

Nicaraguan Commander Humberto Ortega said in Managua that the use of aircraft by the counterrevolution confirms Nicaraguan Government charges concerning increased U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. In an interview with the daily BARRICADA, Ortega referred to the bombing of Managua by planes manned by counterrevolutionaries led by traitor Eden Pastora.

The chief of the Sandinist People's Army and Nicaraguan defense minister added that this attack takes place at a time when the counterrevolutionary forces have suffered many setbacks in the southeastern part of the country. Ortega noted that the air attacks reveal the desperation of traitor Eden Pastora, in view of the political actions of Nicaragua at the Contadora Group, and show the increased pace of the invasion plans of Pastora's forces, trying to coincide with the Somozists' counter-revolutionary activities on the northern border.

Ortega revealed that the former Somozist guardsmen beheaded 18 peasants in Matagalpa Department and set fire to more than 10 houses.

Meanwhile, Defense Ministry spokesman Deputy Commander Roberto Sanchez reported that the counterrevolutionaries suffered 95 casualties in the southeastern sector of Nicaragua during an operation carried out by joint forces of the army, the reserves, and the Sandinist militias. He said the clashes took place from 28 August to 8 September, when Sandinist units landed in the area near the town of Haulover, where the aggressors landed to try to occupy the city of Bluefields, in the Atlantic sector of Nicaragua. Sanchez noted that over 2,000 counterrevolutionaries entered some 50 km into Nicaraguan territory from Barra del Colorado in Costa Rica. He added that during the ensuing clashes 19 Sandinist soldiers and 22 civilians were killed.

'15 SEPTEMBER' REPORTS ATTACK ON PUERTO SANDINO

PA102324 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Sep 83 p 56

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Last minute report! The clandestine "15 September" radio station, in a special transmission at 0830 yesterday, reported that "freedom commandos of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] paralyzed the Sandinist war machine this morning by blowing up the crude oil unloading ramp at Puerto Sandino." The port is located on the Pacific coast, some 50 km from Managua.

The rebel radio announced that the action was carried out at 1030 this morning by FDN commandos infiltrated into the Puerto Sandino installations. These commandos were directed by a "ranking Sandinist army officer," who in turn is advised by an FDN command

The anti-Sandinist rebels also reported that the commando group infiltrated into Puerto Sandino was comprised of "courageous defenders of Nicaraguan freedom and sovereignty," who are residents of La Paz Centro, El Tamarindo, and Puerto Sandino. In blowing up the oil unloading installations this morning, the Nicaraguan patriots used powerful explosives "taken from the Sandinists a few days before, just as they were preparing a shipment for the Salvadoran guerrillas."

The "15 September" radio station said it had received confirmation of the total destruction of the crude oil unloading facility at the port, which will stop the supply of oil for the Managua refinery and of fuel for the Sandinist military installations, paralyzing tanks and armored vehicles of the Managua regime.

The FDN general staff, in a war bulletin, warned that from now on any tanker that tries to unload its cargo in any communist-held port, and any personnel who try to repair the Puerto Sandino terminal, will be considered a war target. "We have chosen this and other targets, which can be easily repaired, but which the traitors will not be able to repair due to the permanent vigilance of FDN commandos," the rebel radio warned.

"The FSLN has looked for war, and it will find it. The FDN forces are on an uncontainable advance toward victory, and this action will be followed by others, ever closer to the center of the country," the "15 September" rebel radio warned.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON MANAGUA BOMBING

FL091250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] In acknowledgement of the Vandalic attack on the Nicaraguan capital by airplanes from Costa Rica, the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations has made public a declaration which we will summarize: The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announced that in the early hours of the morning of 8 September, two Cessna airplanes, coming from Costa Rica, bombed several places in Managua, causing some property damage. The declaration points out that this act could be the prelude to escalated activities that could endanger the precarious peace in the region. The action reminds us of the attack on Cuban airports just before the mercenary invasion of Playa Giron.

This attack on civilian targets in Managua was part of the escalated aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Sandinist people's revolution. But this policy of the Reagan administration against the Sandinist revolution and Central American patriots, who are fighting to rid themselves of centuries of exploitation, has taken on a more dangerous character with the recent U.S. measure of sending a naval fleet to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America.

The condemnatory declaration of the Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry points out that this cowardly aggression occurred at the same time that the Contadora Group foreign ministers were meeting with their Central American counterparts to seek negotiated solutions to the acute crisis in Central America. This fact, without doubt, opposes the negotiated peace measures that several governments are taking, and it shows once again that the true purposes of the United States and the reactionary regimes of the area are in opposition to these measures.

The Nicaraguan Government has given repeated demonstrations of its willingness to seek political solutions to the Central American problem. An example of this is the six-point proposal presented during the festivities commemorating the fourth anniversary of the revolution on 19 July.

Finally, the declaration says: The Government of the Republic of Cuba condemns this vile aggression against the brother people of Nicaragua, clearly carried out by counterrevolutionarizes in the service of U.S. imperialism. It aggravates the already critical Central American situation. The declaration reiterates once again Cuba's solidarity with the Sandinist revolution.

RISQUET, ANGOLAN MINISTER HOLD TALKS ON NAMIBIA

AB082135 Luanda ANGOP in French 1120 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Havana, 8 Sep (ANGOP) -- Angolan Minister of External Relations Paulo Jorge, who is currently visiting Cuba, and Jorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Political Bureau of the Cuban Communist Party, during their talks in the Cuban capital (Havana) condemned the White House's stand on the issue of granting independence to Namibia, and also attempts by the imperialist forces to link the Namibian problem to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. The Angolan diplomat and his Cuban host noted that the worsening of the international situation is due to the aggressive and militarist external policy of the Washington administration. Also, with the multiform support it enjoys from the United States of America, racist South Africa is waging an undeclared war against the People's Republic of Angola and against the liberation movements in southern Africa. Finally, the Angolan minister of external relations and Jorge Risquet Valdes expressed their desire to see relations between the two parties and the two peoples further developed and strengthened.